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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-126  
Friday  
2 July 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-126

### CONTENTS

2 July 1993

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

##### Organization of African Unity

Reportage on OAU 29th Annual Summit in Cairo .....	1
Mubarak Addresses Final Session [Cairo Radio] .....	1
Mandela 28 Jun Address [Cairo Radio] .....	2
Swazi Prime Minister on Summit [Mbabane Radio] .....	3
Ten Resolutions Approved [Cairo MENA] .....	4
Call To Lift Sanctions on Libya [JANA] .....	4
'Arafat Departs [MENA] .....	5
Sudan, Burkina Faso Leaders Depart [MENA] .....	5

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Burundi

'Provisional Figures' Give FRODEBU Majority [Bujumbura Radio] .....	6
Interior Ministry Appeals for Peace, Order [Bujumbura Radio] .....	6

##### Cameroon

Three Members of Parliament Expelled, Replaced [AFP] .....	6
--	---

##### Chad

Minister Speaks on Unrest; Regions Occupied [Njamena Radio] .....	6
Strikers Ask Government To Solve Unrest [London International] .....	7
'Several' Suspects in Death of Official Arrested [AFP] .....	7

##### Congo

Cabinet Holds First Meeting, Adopts Security Measures [Brazzaville Radio] .....	7
Prime Minister Announces New Security Measures [Paris International] .....	8
Opposition Leader Interviewed on Parallel Cabinet [London International] .....	8

##### Gabon

Opposition Parties Set Up Committee for Elections [AFP] .....	9
Air Force Plane Crashes 29 June; 2 Killed [Libreville Radio] .....	9

##### Zaire

Radio, TV Employees Strike; 'Minimum Service' [Kinshasa TV] .....	9
---	---

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Somalia

AFP: Aidid in Sudan, Guest of Garang's SPLA .....	10
Ali Mahdi Speaks on Unrest, 'Anti-Peace Clique' [Voice of the Somali Republic] .....	10
Ali Mahdi Radio Cites Howe on UNOSOM-II Policies [Voice of the Somali Republic] .....	11

**Uganda**

Minister Announces New Diesel Price [Kampala Radio] .....	11
---	----

**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Further Reaction to Rightwing Storming Trade Center .....	12
ANC's Sisulu Comments [SAPA] .....	12
East London Rally Condemns Action [SAPA] .....	12
ANC's Tshwete on Storming [SAPA] .....	12
ANC Appeals to Afrikaners To Reject Rightwing [SAPA] .....	13
AWB's Terreblanche on Right-Wing Violence [Johannesburg TV] .....	13
Draft Submitted on Registration of Political Parties [Johannesburg Radio] .....	16
ANC Rejects 'NP Government' Bill [SAPA] .....	17
Multiparty Negotiators Agree on Constitutional Principles [SAPA] .....	17
Negotiating Council To Ratify 27 Apr Election Date [SAPA] .....	18
Cosag Threatens Walkout [SAPA] .....	18
Statement on Local Government Only 'Guidelines' [SAPA] .....	19
ANC Marchers Chant 'Kill the Boer, Kill Terreblanche' [Johannesburg Radio] .....	19
ANC's Gwala Addresses NUMSA National Congress [SAPA] .....	19
PAC, ANC Appeal for End to Attacks on Police [Johannesburg Afrikaans Radio] .....	20
Stayaway 'Mixed Results'; Explosion in East London [Johannesburg Radio] .....	21
Police Arrest 40 AZAPO Members in Consulate [SAPA] .....	21
Wheat Subsidy Scrapped; Bread Price Up From 1 July [Johannesburg TV] .....	21
W. Mandela Defaults on Fine; Arrest Warrant Issued [SAPA] .....	22
Two Explosions on Dunsbart-Alliance Railway Line [SAPA] .....	22
De Klerk, Mandela Arrive in U.S. 30 Jun [Johannesburg TV] .....	22

**SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**Angola**

Dos Santos Returns From Cairo OAU Summit 30 Jun [Luanda TV] .....	23
Prime Minister Receives New UN Special Representative [Luanda Radio] .....	23
Education Minister Begins Visit to Cuba 1 Jul [Luanda Radio] .....	23
Second Group of Foreigners Leaves Huambo 1 Jul [Voz do Galo Negro] .....	23
Arrives in Sao Tome 1 Jul [Luanda Radio] .....	23
FAA, UNITA Clash in Malange, 53 UNITA Soldiers Killed [Luanda Radio] .....	23
UNITA Brigadier on Territory Under UNITA Control [London International] .....	24

**Mozambique**

Renamo To Release Salamanga Detainees 2 Jul [Maputo Radio] .....	25
--	----

**Namibia**

Allegations Say Youths Being Abducted To Fight UNITA [SAPA] .....	25
---	----

**Swaziland**

Voter Registration Deadline Extended to 3 July [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 1 Jul] .....	26
---	----

**WEST AFRICA**

**Liberia**

ULIMO Officers Detained in Cote d'Ivoire [AFP] .....	27
--	----

**Nigeria**

Army Denies Reports on Resignation of Officers [Niger Radio] .....	27
--	----

Government To React Firmly to 'Negative Interference' [Lagos Radio]	27
Former Doe Official Accuses U.S. of 'Sinister' Plan [Lagos Radio]	27
Army Denies ECOMOG Troops Withdrawn on U.S. Orders [Kaduna Radio]	27
Parties Call For Calm, Continue Separate Meetings [Lagos International]	28

**Senegal**

Two Soldiers Wounded in Separate Rebel Attacks [AFP]	28
--	----

**Sierra Leone**

BBC Accused of Helping 'Fan' 'Many Feuds' [WEEKEND SPARK 25 Jun]	28
--	----

**Togo**

Koffigoh Launches Presidential Election Campaign [Lome Radio]	29
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## Organization of African Unity

### Reportage on OAU 29th Annual Summit in Cairo

#### Mubarak Addresses Final Session

NC3006202093 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio  
Network in Arabic 0954 GMT 30 Jun 93

[Speech by Husni Mubarak, Egyptian president and OAU chairman, at the final session of the 29th OAU Summit held at the International Conference Center in Madinat al-Nasr in Cairo—live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brothers, heads of state, heads of government, and heads of delegations, Mr. OAU secretary general, ladies and gentlemen, guests of the conference.

Now that we have ended the 29th ordinary session of the conference of the heads of state and government—a session that coincided with the OAU's 30th anniversary, I would like to again express to you my happiness and the Egyptian people's happiness with your presence with us in this ancient African capital, which is proud to belong to Africa, its heritage, and glorious civilization.

This historic occasion has provided us with a unique opportunity to participate together in evaluating the achievements of our noble organization and the obstacles obstructing its march at this important juncture in the history of the continent. The focal point of this evaluation was the deepening of our faith in the importance of the OAU's role and the need for strengthening it by all means to enable it play this role in an exemplary way. Hence, the conference issued the Cairo Declaration, which defined the role that the OAU must play in the years ahead to establish peace and security in the continent and pursue the efforts for comprehensive social and economic development in the interest of all our struggling peoples.

It was clear that the African leaders were eager to collectively and intensively participate in this session. It was attended by 32 heads of state, five heads of government, and 14 heads of delegations. This denotes the depth of African commitment to support the OAU and consolidate the march of joint work for the welfare and vital interests of the African peoples. During this session, we agreed to do our utmost to solve African disputes by peaceful means. For this purpose, we created a mechanism enabling us to act effectively to contain these conflicts that break up among the brothers and that exhaust their efforts and resources at a time when they need to mobilize all their resources to confront the challenges of development and catch up with the march of progress and growth.

The summit turned particular attention to the issues of southern Africa, noting the resumption of the negotiations in South Africa and the setting of April 1994 as the election date, with a view toward establishing a new South Africa based on legitimacy and democracy, and

creating an apartheid-free society. In this respect, the summit decided that the OAU group of observers in South Africa continue their role. It also decided to establish a special fund to bolster the capabilities of the liberation movements, which we hope will unite their ranks to achieve the hoped-for objectives.

Concerning Angola, the summit expressed deep concern over the resumption of the military operations and the resulting human and material loss. The summit also stressed that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is held directly and mainly responsible for the deterioration in this fraternal country and failure to respect the will of the Angolan people as expressed in free general elections.

The summit noted the progress made in Mozambique concerning the implementation of the Rome Agreement. It expressed hope that the obstacles that are still hindering a full implementation of the agreement be removed. The summit appealed to the world community to provide all possible assistance for Mozambique to reconstruct the destruction caused by war.

The summit also discussed the situations in several other regions in the continent. As for Rwanda, the summit expressed appreciation for the role played by brother President (Ali Mo'ini) to advance the peace negotiations. It stressed the importance of overcoming all obstacles in the way of signing a comprehensive peace accord, while praising the role of the neutral OAU military observers.

As regards Liberia, the summit expressed deep concern over the continuation of the war and the extension of its impact to many neighboring countries. The summit strongly condemned the killing of hundreds of innocent civilians, and it expressed the hope that efforts will continue, especially by ECOWAS [the Economic Community of West African States], to bring about peace in this fraternal country.

The summit expressed deep regret for the deterioration in Somalia, stressing that the Addis Ababa agreements, signed by the various Somali factions, remain the sound basis for the restoration of peace and stability in this fraternal African country. The summit asked brother Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi to closely watch the developments in Somalia on behalf of all of us.

In addition to all these issues, the summit dedicated a large part of its proceedings to economic issues, especially those dealing with the establishment of the African Economic Community. The agreement for establishing this community was signed by 32 countries. We hope the remaining countries will sign the agreement as soon as possible so that we can start implementing this agreement. We paid special attention to the problem of African debts and their effect on economic growth. We entrusted the contact committee that we formed to deal with this issue by setting a joint African strategy to realize a final solution to this problem.

Regarding Arab-African cooperation, the summit affirmed its determination to develop this cooperation in all fields because the resources of the peoples of the two regions complement each other, and their interests are similar.

The summit also paid special attention to the OAU's financial situation, especially in light of the increased responsibilities the organization is assuming. It asked all member countries to pay their commitments to the OAU budget.

The summit discussed with interest the report by the African committee for human rights. It agreed to bolster the capabilities of this committee and increase its potentials to realize its objectives.

The summit also voiced its total support for the Palestinian people's struggle for freedom and self-determination. It expressed its hope that the peace talks will succeed and realize a just and comprehensive solution to the conflict in the Middle East region.

The summit unanimously renewed its confidence in OAU Secretary General Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim and reelected him for another term in appreciation of his excellent qualifications and the great effort he makes to serve the OAU's objectives.

Brother presidents: Our round was a fruitful and successful one by all standards. I wish to express to each one of you and to the colleagues in the summit Secretariat my deep appreciation for your cooperation with me to render this round a success. The spirit you displayed and constructive initiatives you presented were the best aid for us to realize the hopes we had pinned on this round. Egypt's African people join me in welcoming you from the bottom of their hearts among your people and your country. They join me in expressing their pride in belonging together with you to the glorious African family and the ancient African civilization which was the setting for mankind's first civilization. We will soon meet, God willing, during the coming summit to be held in Tunisia next year upon the generous invitation of Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali.

From Cairo, I do not bid you farewell, but until we meet soon in a meeting that joins us in love, solidarity, and brotherhood. May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

#### **Mandela 28 Jun Address**

*NC0107074093 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1348 GMT 28 Jun 93*

[Speech by African National Congress Chairman Nelson Mandela in English, with simultaneous Arabic translation, at the ceremonial proceedings to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the OAU in the International Conference Hall in Madinat al-Nasr in Cairo on 28 June—live]

[Text] Mr. Chairman; Your Excellencies, Heads of States and Governments; Your Excellency Dr. Salim Ahmed

Salim, OAU Secretary General; Your Excellency Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, UN Secretary General; distinguished leaders of delegations; distinguished members of delegations and observers; comrades; friends; ladies; and gentlemen:

We are greatly honored to have been given the opportunity to address this historic gathering to witness celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the OAU. When the OAU was established in 1963, I was in prison. When we celebrated the 25th anniversary, many of us were still in prison.

I am pleased that I could be here in this ancient city as we celebrate the passage of three decades on the establishment of the African organization. In a very real sense, my fellow freedomfighters and I owe our freedom to the great time, effort, and resources this organization devoted to guarantee our release from apartheid jails.

In a very real sense also, millions of Africans owe their liberty to the great time, effort, and resources this organization devoted to struggle to guarantee their freedom from imperialism, colonial domination, and exploitation.

Mr. Chairman, that noble effort brought us to that day on which we could all say that South Africa is free and that total liberation of Africa has been achieved. How exciting to see the united, intensified OAU efforts being devoted toward the liberation of one country after the other. How enriching for human spirit to listen to the African masses talking proudly about their free hopes. We are free at last.

The freedom of the peoples of Africa, the liberation of the peoples of Europe from the burden of denying [word indistinct] independence and human dignity and setting conditions which allowed humanity to feed man, nations, and people. All these are historic achievements which will ever stand as a monument symbolizing your noble spirit and your sound vision, the vision of our forefathers.

We as leaders of the African peoples founded this organization which attained its current level of development.

When I got out of prison, when I was set free from colonialist slavery, we all had to answer the question: What shall each one of us do with his freedom? Will we work together as individuals or as nations? We sought freedom for freedom's sake because freedom is the result of liberty and a prize in its own right. We also sought freedom to give ourselves the authority to form our society in a way that was not desired in our country. They wanted us to remain underdeveloped, backward, enslaved by non-civilization, dependent, and an inferior race. It is a matter of great privilege for us to be African. We still struggle for liberation from the rule of the white minority. We still study in the university of African experience. Our duty is very big. We have seen the rest of the continent get rid of the bitter colonialist shackles. We

have seen them proceed to address the basic humanitarian and humane issues to achieve a better lifestyle for the people: liberty, peace, and stability.

With regard to all these issues, none of us present here could claim that the continent has not faced many failures and setbacks. We all know the brutal reality in the continent and how hungry the children are. We know how they manipulated the lives of man and how millions of people were rendered homeless. We know why our economies are in crisis. There are theories which have been proven useless and promises that have not been carried out. None of us could claim that we have overcome the disabilities colonialism imposed on us. However, we managed to achieve freedom. We still need to create the peace, stability, freedom, and prosperity which we all need for all people.

Your Excellencies, when I say something like this, I do not intend to belittle our continent. I do not whatsoever deprecate its victories nor do I deny its successes. I say this not without realizing the massive efforts the men and women of Africa have exerted to confront the challenges we are facing together. I say this to express to you that acknowledging the points of our failures is the starting point of wisdom. It is to say that this general recognition of error in failure and mistakes when we fail and make mistakes [sentence as heard]. All this points to our commitment to continue our efforts to find solutions that respect universal norms, the African entity, and the fate of our continent.

Everything around us cries out that there is a need for a new push, a new struggle for the rebirth of Africa. Everything around us constitutes a call from the heart which says: Why should we who have the power take it as a permanent African reality for us to always submit to the developed world, to always suffer from famine and poverty, to always provide the developed world, to fight destructive wars [words indistinct] the ability to coexist in peace with each other. [sentence as heard]

We should all lower our heads in shame that within our borders we denied some of us who have sovereignty like us their freedom or their basic human rights. We who fight for freedom owe it to the OAU to unite this continent on the basic issues that concern inter-African relations in the same way it was united on its people's political freedom.

Mr. Chairman, we therefore draw great power and courage from the new directives this great organization will pursue, including the adoption of its own human rights charter, the agreement by which the African economic group was set up, and the efforts made to develop the national mechanism for resolving disputes.

Your Excellencies, within this beautiful African hall there is a great value attributed to action that is beautiful by all standards. Perhaps one day there will come a moment when your excellencies will work [as heard]. Perhaps one day we will find ourselves and your excellencies sitting together and blending our experiences

through self-criticism so that we can find ways to face the common challenges facing our peoples and states. Without allowing ourselves to [words indistinct] too much through the concept of national sovereignty and internal affairs.

I do suppose this is the foolish dream of an old man. It is our right as well to dream.

Mr. Chairman, we are approaching the end of a millennium. As we begin the new century, we may find that people in other parts of the world have managed to develop the necessary power through constructive cooperation. We may discover that they achieved through cooperation with others more than what they could have achieved alone. We have no instruments made for effective African cooperation other than the OAU. There is no better institution than this honorable gathering of heads of states on which we can depend to adopt and implement the resolutions which will guarantee Africa's right to assume the proper status, safeguard its interests in the world, and rid itself of slavery and a minimal role in the world management of human affairs.

We cannot do all this alone. However, if we work together, we have a good chance of success. We will need to measure this success by the degree to which we will be able to complete the unfinished political achievements. We have to build a lively economy that meets the needs of millions. The degree to which we can establish stability for the political and economic system, in which the basic rights of all individuals are respected, will be measured by the steps taken toward harmony among the nations.

Dear friends, we sincerely hope that the new South Africa we see, which is now suffering painfully, will be able to make a positive contribution to these goals and therefore participate in the common effort to enhance the OAU. We owe this to ourselves and to the millions of people of our continent who made sacrifices so that we can be free.

We look forward to the fourth decade of the OAU with more hopes and expectations because we trust that ordinary people in our continent are physically capable of overcoming the problems and are capable and determined to succeed. Through these heroic actions, we will all be proud to belong to Africa and we will know how to engage in signified discussions with mankind. We raise our heads high as the great African dreams that founded this organization will become true.

Long live the OAU. Long live African unity. Long live African people. Thank you [applause].

#### Swazi Prime Minister on Summit

MB3107070093 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 30 Jun 93

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, says the 29th general assembly of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, which ended today in Cairo is one of the



best ever held since the inception of the organization. Speaking this morning at Meridian Hotel, Mr. Dlamini said despite some differences here and there, progress has been made. He said problem areas included the conflict prevailing in Liberia, Angola and Somalia.

The prime minister revealed that Swaziland is the only OAU member that has not signed the OAU declaration on human rights. He said the document is built on the United Nations Charter on Human and People's Rights and deplored the unnecessary delay in signing it. He said the world's human rights body, Amnesty International, has already reminded Swaziland about signing the OAU Declaration on Human and People's Rights. Mr. Dlamini said the matter is going to be looked into by the council of ministers. He said also to be studied vigorously is the OAU declaration on the right of the African child. This issue is of prime significance and has some financial implications.

This year's OAU summit was attended by a record 30 African presidents, prime ministers and heads of other delegations. The Swazi delegation returns home tomorrow.

In another development, the prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, this afternoon delivered a message of goodwill from his majesty the king to President Husni Mubarak. Speaking at the Meridian Hotel, Mr. Dlamini told Mubarak that his majesty was willing to visit Egypt, but time could not allow due to the forthcoming elections and the country's silver jubilee anniversary which will coincide with the SADC [Southern African Development Community] meeting.

Commenting on the formation of the African Economic Community [AEC] under the auspices of the OAU, Mr. Dlamini suggested that such a venture should have started at regional level and form a base of the continental institution. He said although Swaziland supports the formation of the AEC, she feels regional groupings like the PTA [Preferential Trade Area], SADC and ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] should be strengthened and their activities harmonized. The two leaders emphasized the importance of strengthening existing relations between Swaziland and Egypt. Mr. Dlamini said the minister for agriculture, Mr. Themba Masuku, will contact his Egyptian counterpart in a bid to acquire agricultural expertise to assist in the country's efforts to attain food self-sufficiency.

### Ten Resolutions Approved

NC3006070993 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2136 GMT 29 Jun 93

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA)—The evening session of the OAU's 29th summit ended at midnight today after approving 10 resolutions, the most important of which concern the establishment of a mechanism for resolving conflicts peacefully; a means for implementing the agreement on establishing the African Economic Community; and a means for easing the debt problem.

The summit also approved in its five-hour session a resolution on the way to combat AIDS and to implement a far-reaching educational campaign on the continent to explain the causes of the disease and the methods of protection against it.

The summit approved another resolution that calls for strengthening the African Development Bank in addition to a resolution that urges the member states to fulfill their financial obligations to the OAU, which is suffering from an acute financial crisis.

Summit sources said that Sudan and Eritrea expressed reservations about the resolution setting up the mechanism to resolve conflicts. These reservations were noted in the resolution.

The resolutions are due to be announced at 1200, tomorrow, Wednesday and will be read by OAU Chairman President Husni Mubarak.

### Call To Lift Sanctions on Libya

LD0107194293 Tripoli JANA in English 1808 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Cairo, Nasir [July] 1 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The nineteenth [as received] African summit congress has called for the lifting of the harsh measures imposed on the Great Jamahiriya by the baseless UN Resolution 748.

In a resolution it passed at the end of the proceedings of the nineteenth session of the African national congress, the congress asserted the solidarity and support of the organisation comprising 52 African countries for the Great Jamahiriya's just stance in confronting the crisis between it and the western countries.

The Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity [OAU], Salem Ahmed Salem declared that the African summit had unanimously gave its approval to the resolution of the Foreign Ministerial Council of the Organisation of African Unity concerning the crisis between the Great Jamahiriya and the western countries. The resolution went as follows:

The council, having heard the statement of his excellency, the head of the delegation of the Great Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the report of the secretary general and the contributions made by the various delegations on the crisis between the Great Jamahiriya on the one hand and the United States, Britain and France on the other hand.

In accordance with the principles of the charters of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity which both call on the member countries to refrain from the use of force or the threat of the use of force, to settle all conflicts in a peaceful manner, to respect the independence of all member countries and to refrain from threatening the [word indistinct] countries sovereignty, the unity of their territories and the security of their citizens.

Does refer to the statement made by the secretary general of Organisation of African Unity, Ibrahim Babangida, the president of Nigeria in December 1991 on the crisis and specifically the resolution, in which he called on the United States and Britain to respect Libya's sovereignty and laws. He asserted that the failure of these countries to respect Libya's sovereignty contravenes the dictates of international law and the United Nations Charter.

Does refer to the statement made by the secretary general of Organisation of African Unity, Ibrahim Babangida, the president of Nigeria in December 1991 on the crisis and specifically the resolution, in which he called on the United States and Britain to respect Libya's sovereignty and laws. He asserted that the failure of these countries to respect Libya's sovereignty contravenes the dictates of international law and the United Nations Charter.

Does refer to the declaration issued by the secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity on 6/12/1991 on the American and British threats made against the Great Jamahiriyyah and calling on the concerned parties to exercise restraint and to work towards solving the issue through dialogue and peaceful means in accordance with the dictates of international law, respect for national sovereignty and to refrain from anything which would obstruct legal means.

Does refer to the stance adopted by the Great Jamahiriyyah in condemning terrorism in whatever form and denounces those who either practise or lend support to it, and thus its' willingness to co-operate with any regional or international effort exerted to solve this problem.

Does express its appreciation for the positive initiatives undertaken by the Great Jamahiriyyah to solve the crisis between it and the three western countries while respecting its' sovereignty, the dictates of international and judicial law within the framework of the initiatives and proposals put forward by the Great Jamahiriyyah.

Does express its deep concern vis a vis the human and material loss to the Libyan people and the neighboring peoples as a result of the tyrannical measures applied against the Great Jamahiriyyah, and specifically the air embargo imposed by the Security Council in implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 748 of 1992.

Does express his appreciation for the declaration made by the Great Jamahiriyyah of its repeated denunciations of terrorism in all its forms and its' complete willingness to co-operate, within the context of the international effort already underway, to work with any party which is combatting terrorism and working to overcome it. The

declaration also commends Libya's efforts in dealing with this crisis in a responsible manner and with restraint.

1. Does reiterate its solidarity with the Great Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah and recommends that all measures which might lead to an escalation of tensions should be avoided because otherwise this will only entail harm to the Libyan [word indistinct] people and its' neighbors.

2. Does express its extreme concern at the escalation in the crisis, the threat to impose further sanctions, and to use force as methods which violate the charters of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations as well as international laws and standards.

Does call upon all sides involved to emulate those initiatives which call for dialogue and negotiation with the aim of arriving at a peaceful resolution to the crisis in accordance with Article 33 of Chapter Six of the United Nations Charter which calls for solving disputes through negotiations, mediation and legal methods. It also calls for suspects in the case to tried in a fair and impartial manner in a neutral country to be agreed upon by all the parties concerned.

Does call upon the Security Council to re-examine Security Council Resolution 748 of 1992 in order to have the embargo imposed on Libya lifted in consideration of the positive initiative proposed by the Great Jamahiriyyah to solve the crisis.

Does request that the secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity step up efforts to find a speedy solution to this crisis and to submit a report toward this end to the next session.

#### 'Arafat Departs

NC0107053793 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2218 GMT 30 Jun 93

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jun (MENA)—Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat left Cairo this evening, after participating in the meetings of the OAU summit, which concluded its work earlier today.

#### Sudan, Burkina Faso Leaders Depart

NC0107084093 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA)—Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudanese Revolutionary Command Council for National Salvation, left Cairo this morning after participating in the OAU summit meetings.

Burkina Faso President Blaise Compaore left Cairo today after attending the meetings. President Mubarak saw the two presidents off.

**Burundi****'Provisional Figures' Give FRODEBU Majority**

EA0107205093 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Excerpt] As you have witnessed, all Burundians of voting age on 1 June [date as heard] carried out their duty of electing those who will serve as legislators for the next five years. All Burundians have been waiting for the election results. Mr. Francois Ngeze, the minister of interior and communal development, is here to read for us the provisional figures of the elections.

[Ngeze—live or recorded] In accordance with Article 74 governing elections procedures, we would like to present to Burundians and all our listeners, the figures we have received in the just concluded legislative elections which took place on 29 June. Looking at them, despite a few irregularities in some of the regions, particularly in Bururi, in rural Bujumbura [western Burundi], and in Makamba, almost everywhere else in the country, the elections went well.

There were 2,367,146 Burundians registered to vote. The turnout was 2,156,659, that is 91.09 percent. Those who actually voted were 2,112,185, or 97.93 percent of those who went to vote.

The Unity and National Progress Party took 462,324 votes, or 21.43 percent.

The Front for Democracy in Burundi [FRODEBU] took 1,532,107 votes, or 71.4 percent.

The People's Reconciliation Party took 29,966 votes, or 1.38 percent.

The People's Party took 24,372 votes, or 1.13 percent.

The Rally for Democracy and Social and Economic Development took 26,631 votes, or 1.23 percent.

The Burundi People's Rally gained 35,932 votes, or 1.66 percent. [passage omitted]

**Interior Ministry Appeals for Peace, Order**

EA0107205593 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] In connection with the election results, the Ministry of Interior urges the Burundi people and those who live in our country to safeguard peace and public order. Two, we demand strict respect for human life and property. Three, any unlicensed demonstration is prohibited. Four, disturbance of peace at night is forbidden throughout the entire territory. Five, the territorial administration, public order agents, and the population are called upon to scrupulously adhere to the above recommendations.

**Cameroon****Three Members of Parliament Expelled, Replaced**

AB0207101293 Paris AFP in French 1600 GMT 29 Jun 93

[Text] Yaounde, 29 Jun (AFP)—Three members of Parliament [MP] belonging to the Cameroon People's Union [UPC] "have lost their seats" in the National Assembly and have been replaced by alternate members, according to an official source here on 29 June. At the instigation of Augustin Frederic Kodock, UPC secretary general, Ruben Bilong, Etienne Somman, and Jacques Tchoumbe Fankam were expelled from their party in February, for "high treason."

Last January, the three MP's engineered a meeting of their party's steering committee, which pronounced the expulsion of Mr. Kodock on charges of "unduly signing an agreement with the ruling Cameroon People's Democratic Movement on power sharing. [no closing quote as received]

Article 22 of the 16 December 1990 law on the election of MP's, stipulates that "anyone who is expelled or who resigns from his party during his term of office shall be disqualified as a member or an alternate MP."

In a statement to AFP soon after his dismissal, Mr. Somman announced his intention to refer the case to Cameroon's courts for settlement. "Since the rule of law prevails in Cameroon, I shall seek redress in my country's justice system for all to know that Mr. Kodock and his friends want to tarnish the image of the National Assembly," he concluded.

**Chad****Minister Speaks on Unrest; Regions Occupied**

AB0107175593 Njamena Radiodiffusion Nationale  
Tchadienne in French 1930 GMT 30 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The national news is dominated by the insecurity and murders of peaceful citizens. This situation is causing great concern to the authorities and has left an unhealthy climate in the country. Yesterday the government, conscious of the danger that this insecurity poses for the country, met in an extraordinary session and took a number of measures aimed at curbing the insecurity in the country. Today, the Higher Transitional Council [CST] met to hear the government on the issue. [passage omitted on referent item]

Today's session of the CTS enabled members to assess the extent of insecurity. The minister of interior, Mr. Valentin Djiddi Neatoube [title as heard], informed the CST about the occupation of several regions of our country. Twenty villages have been occupied in the Biltine region and 68 Chadians have been kidnapped in the Iddele region, situated on the border between the Central African Republic and Sudan. The minister of

interior also reported the presence here in Ndjamenas of [words indistinct] soldiers. These armed soldiers are members of Hissein Habre's former political police.

### **Strikers Ask Government To Solve Unrest**

AB0107180093 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 1 Jul 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Chad is apparently becoming increasingly insecure with tension rising between northerners and southerners, clashes in the southern town of Moundou, and an assassination in Ndjamenas leading to a backlash of killings in a largely Christian suburb and an apparent air of evaporating law and order.

But it seems a number of parties and trade unions feel enough is enough and that the government of Idriss Deby is falling short. And they called a dead city general strike starting today. And apparently, there has been a big response from Ndjamenas where Bouabi Oulata telexed this report:

This strike call appears to have been well observed in Ndjamenas. This morning, public offices, banks, and post offices in the administrative area were closed. There was some activity in the market, but it was much slower than usual. Shops on the main street, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, were mostly shut. The strike organizers had issued a communique urging people to cease all activity for three days in solidarity with the families of the victims of insecurity. The three-day period is to allow the government to demonstrate its will to resolve the country's security problems. The communique says that if the government does not take concrete measures to end the insecurity, further unspecified actions will be undertaken.

In that communique, the strike organizers appealed to the United Nations to intervene in order to end what they described as the daily violations of human rights in Chad and they asked the world body to use its powers to disarm all groups in the country. They also want President Deby to address the nation on radio and television to shed light on the situation in the country. Yesterday, the minister of the interior told the country's transitional parliament that 3,000 armed men, who did not belong to any specific group, were roaming in Ndjamenas and the surrounding areas sowing insecurity.

### **'Several' Suspects in Death of Official Arrested**

AB0207101593 Paris AFP in French 1222 GMT 30 Jun 93

[Text] Ndjamenas, 29 Jun (AFP)—According to an official source here on 30 June, several persons suspected of having murdered a Chadian official, Mbailao Mianbe, in central Ndjamenas on 26 June, have been arrested by the security forces.

Mr. Mianbe, director of the permanent secretariat for the redeployment of soldiers demobilized under the Chadian Army reorganization program, was killed with an automatic weapon early on 26 June by unknown persons who drove away in an Army vehicle, according to eyewitnesses.

According to an official communique which did not specify the number or the identities of those arrested, the Chadian Government met after the assassination to examine the problem of security in the country, especially in the capital. The communique said that "important measures would be taken shortly" to tackle insecurity, and indicated that "an active search" is on for those who lynched two youths during demonstrations following Mr. Mianbe's assassination.

## **Congo**

### **Cabinet Holds First Meeting, Adopts Security Measures**

AB0107150393 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise  
Network in French 0700 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Report on Cabinet meeting held in Brazzaville on 30 June; read by Albertine Lipou Massala, minister of communications, posts and telecommunications, and government spokesman]

[Excerpts] The Cabinet met today, 30 June, under the chairmanship of His Excellency, Professor Pascal Lisouba, president of the Republic. At this maiden meeting of the Yhombi-Opango Cabinet, the following matters were considered:

1. Presentation of government policy directives by the president of the Republic;
2. Measures aimed at restoring the security of goods and persons;
3. Appointments, and
4. Other matters.

Before tackling the first item on the agenda, the president congratulated Cabinet members on their appointment as ministers of state, ministers delegate, and secretaries of state. He noted with satisfaction the broad representation of the country in the new government and the wide experience of its membership.

The president then issued specific directives on the strategy and conduct of government policy. The head of state particularly stressed the role of the standing ministerial committees as a framework for defining national and sector strategies, identifying priorities, and streamlining and coordinating activities for greater efficiency in government action.

On the second item, the Cabinet expressed great concern over the issue of the security of goods and persons. Based on a report presented by the minister of state for defense



and chairman of the National Defense Committee, it was established that several citizens illegally possess weapons of war and ammunition, thereby constituting a permanent threat to law and order, security, and the rights and freedoms of citizens.

In order to safeguard national unity and civil peace, the Cabinet took a number of measures including the seizure of weapons, the continued removal of roadblocks, the strengthening of patrols, the guarding of sensitive spots, the tightening of security at the borders, the banning of private militia, and the regulation of bodyguard services for state officials. Henceforth, only the following key officials will be entitled to personal bodyguards: The president of the Republic, the president of the Senate, the speaker of the National Assembly, the prime minister and head of government, the chairman of the Constitutional Council, the chairman of the Economic and Social Council, executive members of the Senate, executive members of the National Assembly, government members, the minister of defense, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, Supreme Court members, and the leader of each of the two main political organizations. Concerning former ministers, former executive Members of Parliament, and former executives of various commissions, it was decided that soldiers and policemen put at their disposal be withdrawn immediately and posted back to their original units.

Regarding the third item, the Cabinet was informed of the president's appointment of Colonel Francois Ayayen as resident minister and prefect of Likouala Region; (Paul Ouelovok), resident minister and prefect of Sanga Region. [passage omitted]

The Cabinet also made the following appointments: Jean-Francois Sylvestre Souka, managing director, Congolese Radio and Television; Lucil Oba, manager, Radio Congo; Jean-Gilbert Foutou, manager, Congolese Television; Roger Makosso, manager, television programs. Print media: Jonas Gaston Kouvididila, managing director; Aveley Matongo, manager, MWETI newspaper; Jean-Charles Maniongui, manager, CONGO-MAGAZINE; Hubert Madouaba, manager, LE STADE; Edmond Philippe Gali, manager, CONGOLESE INFORMATION AGENCY; Kiala Matouba, manager, National Publishing Corporation.

After considering the last item featuring on its agenda, the Cabinet assessed the significance of the president of the Republic's important address to the nation on 22 June. It was informed of the existence of two consultative opinions rendered by the Supreme Court in Brazzaville on 29 June. The Cabinet noted with satisfaction that the republican organs, under the separation of powers, are fully exercising their constitutional functions. It however pointed out that the Supreme Court's opinions do not have the quality of binding orders since they are specifically rendered to their appellants and that the electoral dispute is taking its normal course at a high court.

The Cabinet meeting, which opened at 1015, ended at 1403.

#### **Prime Minister Announces New Security Measures**

*LD0107142393 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] In Congo, the authorities have announced fresh measures to reestablish security and counter the wave of violence that followed the second round of the early general elections. Assane Diop reports:

[Diop] The government of Yhombi-Opango decided first to maintain military patrols in Brazzaville, a force stationed there during the recent campaign of civilian disobedience carried out by the opposition. Every effort will be deployed to disarm armed civilians. According to the prime minister, interviewed by Radio France International, about 100 weapons of Czech and Israeli make have been seized these last few days in Pointe Noire and Brazzaville. From now on, it is prohibited to set up militias or private guards. The leaders of the opposition will no longer be allowed to arm civilian individuals to assure their security. Only the military, the gendarmes, and the police can guarantee the security of politicians of the regime and the opposition alike. Next week, a decree will set a deadline for weapons to be handed to the authorities by their owners. After the deadline, searches will be carried out, says the Congolese prime minister.

Concerning the opinions formulated by the Supreme Court regarding the reported infringements during the early general elections, the prime minister says this is only a consultative opinion and not a decision carrying an executive order. Only a decree from the supreme jurisdiction has legal value.

#### **Opposition Leader Interviewed on Parallel Cabinet**

*AB3006165493 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 30 June*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] In the Republic of Congo, the opposition coalition has taken its dispute with President Lissouba's government one step further. Its leader, Jean-Pierre Thystere-Tchicaya, has proclaimed himself president and formed an opposition Government of National Salvation. This is the latest stage of the opposition's protest over last month's elections for the National Assembly. The elections caused violent demonstrations, in which many people, including the Libyan ambassador in Congo, were killed. Well, Mr. Thystere-Tchicaya says he is serious about mounting this challenge. On Sunday [27 June], he presented his ministers to the public. Network Africa's Helen Gent called him up and asked him what he hoped to achieve by this move. He answered us in French:



[Begin recording] [Thystere-Tchicaya in French, fading into English] We are in a context of struggle to defend democracy, which has been put in danger by the presidential government. The establishment of my government is one of the various forms of struggle against repeated violations of the Constitution by the president of the Republic and his political family. In my opinion, the man in the street is much more in favor of my government than that of the president.

[Gent] So what has been the response of the official government to the formation of your government?

[Thystere-Tchicaya] Of course, the existing government does not recognize our existence, and we also do not recognize their existence because we think it is an illegal government. On Monday night [28 June], the director of the CONGOLESE PRESS AGENCY was subjected to a raid by police directed by the Information Ministry. He was arrested only because he published the list of ministers in the government that I formed. He has now been freed.

[Gent] So in your opinion, how are you going to solve the impasse that exists between you and the government at the moment?

[Thystere-Tchicaya] The only way to get out of this crisis is to respect our own laws. We want the Supreme Court to decide totally independently, sheltered from all external pressure, whether the first round of elections was legal or not, yes or no. [end recording]

### Gabon

#### Opposition Parties Set Up Committee for Elections

AB0107213493 Paris AFP in French 1212 GMT 30 Jun 93

[Text] Libreville, 30 Jun (AFP)—Representatives of major opposition parties in Gabon this morning announced in Libreville the creation of a committee for free and democratic elections in Gabon. The formation of this committee was decided in the United States during the Gabonese opposition parties' roundtable conference in February this year.

This committee, according to its chairman, Mr. Pierre Andre Kombila, the second in command of the main opposition party, the National Lumberjacks Rally, is "open to all political parties" and "will strive to establish a democratic state by alternation." According to its regulations, regional, district, and municipal branches will be created in order "to get free elections and fair results."

Apart from Mr. Kombila, representatives from the African Front for Reconstruction (FAR), the Social Democratic Party (PSD), Gabonese Progress Party (PGP), and a presidential candidate, Mr. Alexandre Sambat, are executive members of this organization. In a short speech, Mr. Louis Agondjo Okawe, chairman of the PGP, expressed the hope that this "instrument does not become a place of competition for the opposition parties."

The main opposition parties and the incumbent head of state have not as yet announced their intentions for the presidential elections scheduled to take place in December, but five persons have already announced their candidacy.

#### Air Force Plane Crashes 29 June; 2 Killed

AB0107184193 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Here is some sad national news: An Air Force Fouga Magister aircraft, on a liaison mission, crashed on 29 June near (?Mahounga), 50 km southeast of Makokou. The two pilots, Squadron Commanders [capitaines-majors] Jonas Eko Edzang and Alois Moussavou, died on the spot.

### Zaire

#### Radio, TV Employees Strike; 'Minimum Service'

LD0107140693 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] The staff of OZRT [Zairian broadcasting organization] radio and television have been on strike for the last two days. They are asking their employer to improve their social conditions, which have been severely affected. We at the TV editorial board are providing a minimum service.

## Somalia

### AFP: Aidid in Sudan, Guest of Garang's SPLA

AB0107132293 Paris AFP in French 1251 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Nairobi, 1 Jul (AFP)—The Somali clan leader, General Mohamed Farah Aidid, who is wanted by the United Nations, is presently in Khartoum as the official guest of the Sudanese head of state, General 'Umar al-Bashir. This was stated today by Colonel John Garang's armed opposition Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA]. In a communique issued in Nairobi, the SPLA, which has been fighting the Khartoum authorities in the southern part of the country for 10 years, pointed out that Gen. Aidid arrived in Khartoum yesterday and went right away to the presidency of the Republic where he was welcomed by the Sudanese leader. The United Nations have offered a reward for any information leading to the arrest of Gen. Aidid. On 22 June, the Somali warlord told the press that he wanted to remain in the Somali capital. The United Nations is holding Gen. Aidid responsible for the killing of 24 Pakistani blue helmets in Mogadishu on 5 June.

### Ali Mahdi Speaks on Unrest, 'Anti-Peace Clique'

EA0107194093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] The first of July is a day that brings together two celebrations: independence of the northern regions of Somalia formerly under British rule on 26 June, and unity of the southern regions of Somalia formerly under Italian rule which were granted independence on 1 July. This culminated in the birth of the Republic of Somalia. Therefore, this occasion marks an important day in the Somali calendar. This day signifies the reunification of the two Somalias which were divided by the colonialists. These remarks were made by Interim President Ali Mahdi Muhammad when marking the independence anniversary day.

Speaking to Somalis via the media, the interim president said that on the 30th anniversary of our independence, civil war broke out in the country which lasted for two and half years, claiming thousands of lives. The civil war broke out soon after the popular uprising against dictator Siad Barre which overthrew his regime. The president said the unfortunate civil war was brought about by power seeking cliques who are power hungry and opposed to unity and democracy. He said these cliques in their search to wrest power had caused untold suffering and total destruction. These shameless groups are the same people who to date are causing chaos, terror, and deaths in the capital and are opposed to the UN Operation in Somalia-II [UNOSOM] programs for Somalis.

The president said the current chaos prevailing in Mogadishu, which had cost Somali and foreign lives, was being closely monitored. The president said that up to

now he had failed to understand the people supporting these criminal groups who would gain nothing from their activities. The president said he was sure that these small groups supporting anti-peace elements had been given false promises that they stood to gain a lot, should the fight against UNOSOM-II succeed. This was absolute nonsense. I am telling these misguided supporters of prophets of doom that they have nothing to gain and will only lose their lives if they continue with their illegal and dangerous activities.

The president said he never thought there were people in the country who were ready to go through the hell they had been through. It is unthinkable and shocking. But I am surprised, said the president, to see that there are people who want the country to go through that hell again. This is indeed madness, and I think these people have lost their minds and are insane. The president said he was not willing to see an innocent soul lose his life through imaginary promises.

The president said if those people I am directing this message to have ears and can listen, please know that we are not ready to see able-bodied people being killed or disappearing for a non-existent cause. The president appealed to his audience to ignore the call being made by those heartless ones who have no interest in the people. The president said: Ask yourselves why you are being killed for no apparent cause. Please do not allow yourselves to be used as pawns by those self-seekers. The problems we have been through are enough to teach us a lesson. Look around and see the thousands of destitute and displaced people. I am sure all right thinking persons will get the answer. It is the effect of civil war which rendered these people homeless and destitute. We do not want a repeat of the same situation. I don't, do you, asked the president.

Then if you want a change for the better cooperate with UNOSOM- II, for they are here to restore stability and order. The president appealed to the people to oppose the war being waged against these forces. He appealed to the people to extend a ready hand of cooperation to the international forces so that they can carry out their duties without difficulties. Let them continue to do their humanitarian work without hindrance and in a peaceful atmosphere for the rehabilitation of the country. Let them continue with their efforts of reconciling Somali factions and please abide by the resolutions of the Addis Ababa peace accord. The president further assured UNOSOM-II that the majority of the Somali people were behind them in the fight against the small anti-peace clique.

Finally, President Ali Mahdi Mohamed sent warm greetings to all those involved in assisting Somalis and assured them of his full cooperation. He also called on the peace-loving Somalis to do all they could within their limits to oppose all destructive elements and reject any move to divide them.

**Ali Mahdi Radio Cites Howe on UNOSOM-II Policies**

*EA0107195093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] Admiral Jonathan Howe, the UN special envoy to Somalia, sent greetings to the Somali people on the occasion of their country's independence anniversary, marked respectively on 26 June and 1 July. The envoy said he was sure that Somalia had a bright future and to achieve that it was necessary to work towards true freedom, which basically means, a truly representative government, one which can maintain the security of its citizens.

He said it was important for a strong police force to be formed. The UN special envoy stressed the importance of Resolution 837 which clearly stipulates that the United Nations is here to see that the contents of the Addis Ababa Accord are adhered to and implemented. He said it was important for a government of national unity to be formed. Another issue the envoy stressed was the setting up of an independent judiciary, which he said was an essential step towards the restoration of civil order.

Admiral Howe once again said that General Mohamed Farah Aidid was a threat to peace and stability and it was important for the people to understand that, so that they were not misled by his rhetoric. Aidid had to be arrested and detained. Admiral Howe said that since the 5 June incidents, a number of talks had been held with elders and United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance

supporters with a view to paving the way for people who would like to meet with the UN Operation in Somalia-II [UNOSOM-II]. Admiral Howe reiterated that UNOSOM-II was not against any tribal, ethnic, or clan grouping, but was rather impartial and ready to cooperate with all those who were committed to peace. He said UNOSOM-II was here in the interests of Somalis, but added that the UNOSOM-II objectives would not be achieved as long as Aidid was at large, for he was an obstacle to peace. His arrest was connected to the crime committed on 5 June against the Pakistanis and the other subsequent crimes. The admiral said UNOSOM-II work was now in full swing and the confiscation of arms was in top gear. Admiral Howe spoke of the UNOSOM-2 programs for 1993/94 which included improvement of education, health, etc., adding that security was a prerequisite to all its programs.

**Uganda**

**Minister Announces New Diesel Price**

*EA0107120093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0400 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] The minister of natural resources has announced a new increase on the pump price of diesel from 780 to 810 shillings per liter. The new price has resulted from the increase in the customs duty rate from 115 percent to 130 percent as announced by the minister of finance and economic planning during his presentation of 1993/94 budget. The new price takes effect from today, 1 July 1993. Prices of petrol super and kerosene remained unchanged at 910 and 680 shillings per liter respectively.

**Further Reaction to Rightwing Storming Trade Center****ANC's Sisulu Comments***MB0207073393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2038  
GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] Pretoria July 1 SAPA—South Africans should defend democracy and should not expect overseas people to defend it for them, African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Walter Sisulu said in Mamelodi, near Pretoria, on Thursday.

Addressing more than 500 people at a rally to protest rightwingers' violent action at the World Trade Centre last week, Mr Sisulu said rightwingers would "never" get anything right which was against the wishes of the people of South Africa. He said the rally was meant to unite people and called on the crowd not to sing songs that would be derogatory to other people.

Mr Sisulu reiterated the ANC demand that the election date should be set for April 1994 and the immediate setting up of the transitional executive council so that people would know the negotiation process was working. He also reiterated the organisation's call for joint control of security forces in the country.

Mr Sisulu pointed out the ANC was working for a process of bringing about peace in the country which would lead South Africa to take its "rightful place" in the rest of the world. He condemned rightwingers action's at the World Trade Centre and warned that no-one could rule by brutality as peace loving people would be ready to defend democracy "or die for it".

Mr Sisulu, who arrived in the same car with Comrades Marathon king, Bruce Fordyce, described the latter as a leader in his own right and as one who was against violent acts such as those at the World Trade Centre. Asked if he had joined the ANC, Mr Fordyce said he was not a member of any organisation and was merely at the rally "as the issue at Kempton Park concerned all South Africans".

He also said he would attend future rallies if they were of national importance and not necessarily those called by the ANC.

**East London Rally Condemns Action***MB0207091293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0112  
GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Text] East London July 1 SAPA—Several speakers at an African National Congress [ANC] rally at East London's north end stadium on Thursday condemned the rightwing assault on the World Trade Centre [WTC] at Kempton Park last Friday.

ANC NEC [national executive committee] member Ms Marion Sparg told the crowd President F.W. de Klerk was responsible for the attack. In an apparent reference to the Bisho massacre, Ms Sparg said the police had

failed to protect people in September last year and they had failed to protect delegates at the WTC last Friday.

Contrary to Monday when large numbers of police were deployed at the WTC to monitor a "black PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]" protest, the police stood by and said they were afraid to stop the "white AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement]", she said.

Ms Sparg was cheered when she said ANC President Nelson Mandela's warning that he might deploy Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] soldiers to defend the negotiators was no "idle threat".

South African Communist Party [SACP] Border Chairman Matthew Makalima told the rally freedom could only be attained when all the clauses of the Freedom Charter were adhered to at the negotiations.

Congress of South African Trade Unions spokesman Bebe Matase said people should concentrate their struggle on the National Party government because the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and the Concerned South Africans Group were an extension of the nationalists as they were all controlled by the Broederbond [secret Afrikaner brotherhood]. He alleged the Nationalists were using the AWB to push forward their views with the aim of clinging to power for a longer period.

**ANC's Tshwete on Storming***MB0207091493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0109  
GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Text] Umtata July 1 SAPA—The storming of the World Trade Centre by rightwingers stressed the importance of a speedy negotiated resolution to South Africa's problems, African National Congress NEC [national executive committee] member Steve Tshwete said in Umtata on Thursday.

Mr. Tshwete told about 800 people at a protest meeting the time was not right for complacency or sloganeering, but it was necessary to hasten towards the ideal of transforming South Africa into a democratic society.

He said liberation structures which had been involved in the struggle for many years had a right to be in a hurry for the right to an improved education system, better health facilities, and freedom from "slavery".

Mr. Tshwete said the rightwing could rest assured the ANC [African National Congress] would never concede to the establishment of a Boerestaat [Boer homeland], and would resist every form of racism. He said the demand for a Afrikaner Boerestaat was not understood as the ANC supported everyone's right to protect their own cultural identity.

The ANC would never allow a situation where Transkei would be dismembered as it was the only independent homeland where free political activity was allowed.



On Thursday afternoon Mr. Tshwete led a march to the heavily guarded South African Embassy, where a petition was handed over.

**ANC Appeals to Afrikaners To Reject Rightwing**  
*MB0207065393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2029 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[By Francois Pienaar]

[Text] Johannesburg July 1 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Thursday implored establishment Afrikaners to reject the war-mongering of the rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] and to accept it instead as a honest broker for peace.

Alienated for decades from the Afrikaner community because of its liberation struggle, the organisation extended a hand of friendship to Afrikaners through a full-page advertisement in the prominent Afrikaans newspaper BEELD.

The advertisement is dominated by a black-and-white photo of an inscrutable balaclava-clad man dressed in an AWB Ystergarde [Iron Guard] uniform. In the background an AWB emblem, similar to the Nazi cross, is visible.

The caption reads "Quo vadis, Afrikaner, (Dr. D.F. Malan, 16 December 1949)," a reference to the former prime minister who led the Afrikaner-dominated National Party to power in 1948, generally considered to be the advent of apartheid.

In deference to that occasion, the ANC advertisement said the Afrikaner was once again standing in front of a crossroads in its history.

"An honest search for freedom and self-fulfillment is deeply rooted in the Afrikaner's history.

"The ANC therefore knows that this masked man in a neo-fascist Ystergarde (an elite AWB military unit) uniform and the cursing and assault of women at the World Trade Centre are rejected in the strongest terms by all sensible Afrikaners."

The advertisement continued that the majority of Afrikaners wanted a peaceful solution to the country's problems, adding that the ANC was willing to search with Afrikaners for democratic answers.

"We extend a hand of friendship to you. The diverse languages and cultures in our country have the undeniable right to grow and develop.

"Now is the time to negotiate without thuggery and threats of violence for the establishment of a new South Africa," it concluded.

The advertisement followed on a similar one published in newspapers on Wednesday in which people were asked "to defend democracy against rightwing terrorism".

AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche immediately slammed the ad, accusing the ANC of hypocrisy and "typical double-dealing communist tactics".

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said on Thursday the advertisements were in response to last Friday's rightwing siege of the World Trade Centre negotiations venue.

"In a broad context it is aimed at informing people about the non-racial and democratic character of the ANC."

Responding to Mr. Terreblanche's comments, Mr. Niehaus said the radical rightwing organisation was not interested in constructive negotiations, instead wanting to smear and demonise the ANC.

"They should not cry if we bring them to book" for their actions and policies, said Mr. Niehaus.

**AWB's Terreblanche on Right-Wing Violence**

*MB3006140793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 29 Jun 93*

[Interview with Afrikaner Resistance Movement leader Eugene Terreblanche by South African Broadcasting Corporation presenter John Bishop on the "Agenda" program—live; italicized passages in Afrikaans]

[Text] [Bishop] A very good evening and welcome to Tuesday's Agenda. The right-wing invasion of the World Trade Center on Friday [25 June] continues to dominate the news. Well, the man at the center of it all is AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche. Thank you very much for joining us in this live broadcast, Mr. Terreblanche. This is going to be something of a rather different interview. You're going to use English, of course, and Afrikaans. I can only use English so that's how it's going to go, right?

[Terreblanche] *Thank you very much.*

[Bishop] Mr. Terreblanche, the people who saw the television pictures of the World Trade Center would almost certainly say that was public violence and that, therefore, you were in the middle of it and they might ask the question: Why weren't you, Eugene Terreblanche, arrested?

[Terreblanche] *Well the fact of the matter is that I went together with my people to protest against the biggest injustice ever committed against a nation. I also had permission, as a member of the delegation allowed to enter the premises, to take our grievances there. So the fact of the matter is that I was there legally and my presence in the building was legal.*

[Bishop] There is a story, and it comes from a good source, that in fact General Constand Viljoen urged the crowd of people outside to stay outside and that once that truck had gone through that window you were heard to shout: Get in there boys. True or false?

[Terreblanche] *Fact of the matter is that if this is taken to court, then it is sub judice and then I am not going to answer those allegations, but I want to state very clearly that I am not apologizing for my presence.* I went with my people to that center to tell the world that we will not lay down and let our people, our nation, be tricked out of our fatherland and that is exactly what we did. We protest against the fact that people who are not leaders of the different nations, the political leaders, are sitting around the table and deciding over the future of nations in South Africa and we cannot allow it, just sitting down.

[Bishop] All right, I take it, if I've understood it correctly that a lot of what you'd like to say is sub judice. Does that mean that you are still under investigation, that you might be arrested?

[Terreblanche] *I do not fear being arrested. No sacrifice is too big when one is fighting for your fatherland. I just want to say clearly that the entire issue is being distorted, taken out of context, as if what happened there is so bad. One window was broken. How it was broken is not my business. A window was broken, but in South Africa people are being murdered on a daily basis by people whose leaders are included in negotiations, talking peace.*

[Bishop] Yes, I think people will understand, you know, you feel desperately that you have to make a stand, but the point is the kind of stand that was made. Mr. Terreblanche, urinating on the walls, hitting people, carrying what appeared to be loaded rifles and submachine guns, taking over the place, terrorizing people. Is that what you want to see—your organization?

[Terreblanche] Hold on. A court must decide whether, what you just told us—is it true or not.

[Bishop, interrupting] All right, fair enough ...

[Terreblanche, continuing] So I don't think it's genuine to ask it from me.

[Bishop] All right, that's fair enough. May I remind you that General Constand Viljoen and Mr. Ferdie Hartzenberg have already apologized for the hooliganism. What I'm saying is: Can you not do the same?

[Terreblanche] How can you ... [pauses] Are you people really referring to the AWB as hooligans? People who just want to protest in peace. We did not kill people.

[Bishop] No, it wasn't a question of killing was it? It was a question of causing public violence.

[Terreblanche] The fact is the people who want to take our country from us. They are killing people, each day—unarmed, innocent women and children.

[Bishop] Well, everybody knows that there's killing going on all over the country ...

[Terreblanche, interrupting] And what's the answer on it?

[Bishop] Well, what the people are asking is: Why must you Mr. Terreblanche and the AWB contribute to the raising of tension. You know, all over the world now your organization has been described as a neo-Nazi set of hooligans—BBC, America—this is the image that, that action, particularly, at the World Trade Center, has given to you and your organization.

[Terreblanche] *Mr. Bishop my forefathers at one stage fought 13 wars, at another stage they fought three wars against the British when they wanted to take over our fatherland. If one must be called a hooligan [preceding word in English] because one is prepared to fight for your fatherland, than this is the beginning. If the Afrikanerdom's resistance and protest is presented as hooliganism I want to warn that the government is very unsympathetic towards the media, towards the right of a nation, and is prepared, and probably has already decided that the Afrikanerdom in this country has no right. So we started it on Friday and you can be sure that we will not let our fatherland be stolen from people who are not hooligans, but who are killers, terrorists and murderers. While you are calling me a hooligan. But in the meantime people are sitting around the table....*

[Bishop, interrupting] No, I didn't call you anything. What I'm doing is reporting what people are saying about you?

[Terreblanche] Well people, I know there are many people who say many other things about me.

[Bishop] Not only you, your organization?

[Terreblanche] Yes, my organization too.

[Bishop] Right, let's go on. You keep talking about resisting and saving the country for the people. Who are the people. How many support the AWB. How many members do you have and where do they come from, what are they, the police, civil servants?

[Terreblanche] *What was heard on Friday was the voice of a nation. That was the sound of the will of a nation. And let me try to put it in English.*

[Bishop] All right?

[Terreblanche] The greatest hero ever known, Paul Kruger, said in the voice of my people I can hear the voice of my God. And what you people saw there is the voice of a people who are not willingly to let the country go into the hands of killers, murderers—not hooligans mister—communists whose task it is to destroy God and even to get rid of God in Africa. There are parts, certain parts of this country who are the sole property of the Afrikaner Nation. Parts which we got from our God in

the day of the Vow and our intention is to keep it. The Afrikaner Nation, you talk about the membership of the AWB.

[Bishop] Yes, I did ask?

[Terreblanche] The Afrikaner Nation—thousands and thousands of Jewish speaking people, other language speaking people, against the communists and who don't want to be sellouts as part and parcel of the so-called new world order. That is the Afrikaner resistance movement and you'll see more of them in the future.

[Bishop] Can I break this down a little bit more now. You will not go to the table and discuss the future of South Africa, as an AWB that is, you are therefore seriously talking about civil war?

[Terreblanche] Mr. Bishop, we know that the ANC [African National Congress] is not interested in sharing power. We know they will never safeguard even minority groups. What they are heading for is the whole of South Africa and to use it as a communist satellite. We know that they are heading for a revolution, there will not come peace out of these talks. We are preparing ourselves for a war and that is exactly what the AWB is doing, preparing ourselves for the oncoming war which the Communist Party and the ANC and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] already declared on us.

[Bishop] What if I said to you, you cannot know that. You can't see into the future. There are a whole group of people around the table at the World Trade Center, which people thought could never happen five years ago. People say this is a kind of miracle. You've got all kinds of moves, all sorts of people, and they've come together around the table. Aren't you already looking at the future?

[Terreblanche] Very darkly, I cannot see in the future, but I can see today and yesterday. And what I saw yesterday, and what I'm seeing right now, is communist and terrorist forces killing, maiming, raping innocent women and children, and they are sitting around the table. So I can't believe in the devil Mr. Bishop. I can't go down on my knees and pray the devil to help myself and to compromise with Jesus Christ. So I have a choice, either I have to believe in my goals, in my people, in my God, or I must ask the devil and the communists to please help me in this struggle because my God and my people are not strong enough.

[Bishop] Mr. Terreblanche, I'm changing the subject just a little bit. There's a column in the English press, THE STAR particularly, for the Afrikaner Volksfront National [National Front, AVF] and the CP [Conservative Party] to break away from you. It says that, when I say you I mean your party, the AWB, your organization, it says that you have done irreparable damage to the AVF and the CP. And there's an indication that you are not getting on too well with General Constand Viljoen. True or false?

[Terreblanche] Well, there's no reason why I must think it is the truth. Fact is that everybody knows the support the AWB has.

[Bishop] But he didn't support the World Trade Center hooliganism, did he?

[Terreblanche] Who?

[Bishop] General Viljoen.

[Terreblanche] But it's your opinion that it's hooliganism.

[Bishop] Well, he apologized for it at the end with Mr. Ferdie Hartzenberg.

[Terreblanche] It's your opinion and if it's their opinion then it's their opinion. Fact is, if they want to be part of the ways that the media is using to split the Afrikaner nation, then it's their task.

[Bishop] Is that what you think they are doing?

[Terreblanche] No I don't think so. Unluckily I wasn't in a position to attend the meeting today. I tried to get my people, those brave men out of jail, who were willing to protest in the eyes of the world.

[Bishop] When you say you tried to get—does it mean that you were going to actually break them out as well?

[Terreblanche] Well we have ... we have ...

[Bishop, interrupting] Break the law and break into the prison?

[Terreblanche] No, we took out 14 already by ...

[Bishop, interrupting] Oh I see, by legal means.

[Terreblanche] By legal means, by getting bail for them, yes.

[Bishop] It's suggested that there was an attempt to break them out of prison. They had to be moved around according to the police. Has that anything to do with you and your organization?

[Terreblanche] It's got nothing to do with me and my organization and I know that they are chasing for sensation.

[Bishop] Who?

[Terreblanche] Well, the media.

[Bishop] But the police made an announcement they had to move people around. They are not the media.

[Terreblanche] Well I don't know anything about the police.

[Bishop] When you meet with your people, what are you telling them about the World Trade Center?

[Terreblanche] When was that, now?

[Bishop] Well yes, I mean if you have a major meeting, say in the next day or two, what are you going to say to them?

[Terreblanche] Well, I will definitely congratulate them.

[Bishop] Really?

[Terreblanche] Yes.

[Bishop] For all of it?

[Terreblanche] For protesting and the fact that they stood firm and fast and I don't believe ...

[Bishop, interrupting] You know I asked you a little further back ...

[Terreblanche, interrupting] Yes, please don't ask again because ...

[Bishop, continuing] No, no the question is how many members do you have?

[Terreblanche] Members? I think that, Mr. Bishop, the minister of law and order, I think he's more interested in that figure than you are so I don't want to give it.

[Bishop] You don't want to give it? I've got to do my journalist's job though. Is it 20,000 ...

[Terreblanche] Fact is I released figures of the Commando members alone and that is more than 50,000 and I even invited people of the press to come to our office so that we can show it to their satisfaction.

[Bishop] Many times on the public platform, from what I have understood, you've talked about your love of South Africa. You wouldn't take it into a civil war, seriously, would you?

[Terreblanche] If I must leave my country for the peace which the Communist Party is talking about, it will not be peace, it will be the total destroying of my country and my people, like they did with the rest of Africa, like they chased out white colonists as penniless refugees, destroyed the economy to the point what it is right now.

[Bishop] But you know, the Boerestaat [white homeland], well it's not been accepted by the ANC—Mr. Mandela before he went to the United States said something like, they would seriously look at a regional situation with the possibility of some separate powers as long as it wasn't completely broken away from the unitary state. Now, isn't that a sort of olive branch held out to you and those groups who want that sort of separate power system?

[Terreblanche] Well, that shows you exactly, Mr. Bishop. There will be no ... [pauses] There's no reason to go and sit down and to talk to Mandela about the Afrikaner's rightful ... and just claim because he's not interested in it.

[Bishop] But he said he might give you ...

[Terreblanche, interrupting] But why must I ask ... [pauses] How can I ask my country from a man who cannot decide over my future. Who is Mr. Mandela? He's not the leader of a nation.

[Bishop] Well, as you're asking a question—we've only got a minute, let me try and answer that then—because it's the brute fact of life. Take this and just think on it for a moment. Apartheid is dead ...

[Terreblanche] It's not a matter of apartheid, sir.

[Bishop, continuing] Democracy is here. New politics for a new time. The old time has gone. You as a man of realism as I understand you to be, must understand that you're never going to get this.

[Terreblanche] The highest form of democracy is the right of a nation to rule himself, by his own people, through his own government. That is democracy. That is the only reason for the existence of the United Nations, so that they must see that one nation is not taking away the sovereignty or the independence of another nation. Democracy is not only the right of the individual—the highest right of a nation—and democracy is just that.

[Bishop] Thirty seconds. What are you going to do next? Are you going to keep obeying the law?

[Terreblanche] The ball is in the hands of the ANC and the government and they must decide whether they will hear and listen to the voice of my people or else they must prepare themselves and nobody will be in the position to stop certain ways and acts of the Afrikaner nation.

[Bishop] What does that mean?

[Terreblanche] That means that we will never, ever accept a communist government.

[Bishop] You'd call up people to go in the streets and kill each other, will you?

[Terreblanche] We will answer the way and the terror which the communists will attack our people, like they did in the rest of Africa and we will be ready and prepared for them, Mr. Bishop.

[Bishop] Thank's for coming onto the program.

[Terreblanche] Thank you.

#### **Draft Submitted on Registration of Political Parties**

*MB0107090293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0500 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] All political organizations which intend taking part in the forthcoming elections should register as political parties. Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte



said in Pretoria that registration would subject all participants to the same requirements. He said the government had submitted a draft electoral bill to the negotiation forum in which the registration of political parties and their participation as registered political parties had been proposed in clear terms.

#### **ANC Rejects 'NP Government' Bill**

*MB0107165893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1325 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, ANC, on 1 July 1993: "ANC Press Statement About Registration as Political Parties for Elections"]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] regards as entirely unacceptable the public statement made by the minister of home affairs, Mr. Danie Schutte, to the effect that all political organisations will have to register as political parties before the elections. It is not for the National Party [NP] government to make unilateral pronouncements about the arrangements for future democratic elections in our country. These are matters that are currently the subject of multi-party negotiations. The National Party should cease trying to dictate to others about democracy.

Clearly Minister Schutte finds it difficult to appreciate the changing dynamics in South Africa. He and the NP can no longer act as if their word is law. They need to accept that negotiations brings with it the obligation to heed the views of others.

The ANC will not allow the NP government to unilaterally determine the arrangements for the elections. The independent election commission will have the responsibility of running the forthcoming elections, and not the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Issued by the Department of Information and Publicity  
P O Box 61884 Marshalltown 2107

#### **Multiparty Negotiators Agree on Constitutional Principles**

*MB0107194393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1915 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[by David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 1 SAPA—Multiparty negotiators on Thursday debated in detail the crucial area of principles which will underpin South Africa's new constitution. The 26 parties at democracy talks on Wednesday night agreed to the drawing up of a "first" or interim constitution based on both strong central and regional government. A technical committee of specialists was mandated in a resolution adopted to go ahead and draft a constitution for the interim period of the transition to democracy.

An elected constitution-making body will finalise the country's new constitution, but the constitutional principles which will underpin it have to be finalised in the unelected negotiating council which is meeting at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park. Regional boundaries, powers, functions and structures have also, according to the resolution, to be finalised in the negotiating council.

Thursday's debate, which is continuing, is at least the third time that negotiators have debated constitutional principles—a sort of "panel-beating" exercise. A total of 24 constitutional principles are contained in the discussion document drawn up by the technical committee, and based on submissions from, and debate among, participants at the democracy talks.

The last principle is sub-divided into detailed constitutional criteria to be "applied in the allocation of powers to the national government and the (regional) governments". Negotiators are agreed that the constitutional principles are crucial in determining the final constitution.

In the first session of debate on Thursday negotiators agreed to 16 of the principles, [words indistinct] least controversial ones. Only one of the principles, the first on the list, was debated in detail this time round. As amended and now agreed, it reads:

"The constitution of South Africa shall provide for the establishment of one sovereign state with a democratic system of government, a common South African citizenship and a democratic system of government committed to achieving equality between men and women and people of all races." This principle, in effect, forms the basis for all other principles.

Some of the other principles agreed to on Thursday are:

"The constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, shall be binding on all organs of government, shall prohibit racial, gender and all forms of discrimination and promote racial and gender equality and national unity.

"There shall be a separation of powers between the legislature, executive and judiciary, with appropriate checks and balances to ensure accountability, responsiveness and openness.

"There shall be representative government embracing multiparty democracy, regular elections, universal adult suffrage, a common voters roll, and in general, proportional representation.

"Provision shall be made for freedom of information so that there can be open and accountable administration at all levels of government.

"The diversity of language and culture shall be acknowledged and protected, and conditions for their promotion shall be encouraged.

"Provision shall be made for participation of minority political parties in the legislative process in a manner consistent with democracy.

"Government shall be structured at national, (regional) and local levels.

"Amendments to the constitution shall require special procedures involving specified majorities."

Some of the constitutional principles still to be debated have to do with issues such as the role of traditional leadership, self-determination, fundamental human rights, the legal system and equality, and the powers, boundaries and functions of national and regional governments to be defined in the constitution.

#### **Negotiating Council To Ratify 27 Apr Election Date**

*MB0107203093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1956 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 1 SAPA—Friday's meeting of the parent body of democracy talks, the negotiating forum, will ratify April 27 next year as the election date, with or without the support of the Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag].

That was the message late on Thursday night from a majority of the negotiations participants, led by the African National Congress [ANC] and the government, at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park after a meeting of the 26-party Negotiating Council.

However, a senior source in Cosag made it clear they would not support any attempt to ratify the election date on Friday.

"And a few other parties may join us," the source said, denying rumours that there was friction within Cosag over the issue.

The six Cosag members participating in negotiations are the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], the kwaZulu government, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana, the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] and the Conservative Party.

"Sufficient progress hasn't been made (in negotiations)," IFP negotiator Walter Felgate said in a separate interview.

Shortly afterwards, and before the end of the day's proceedings, the IFP and kwaZulu delegations jetted off to Ulundi to consult with IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi about Friday's forum meeting.

"We won't know if sufficient progress has been made until we see the details of the draft constitution in about two weeks time," Mr. Felgate said, referring to a resolution adopted on Wednesday night which mandated a group of experts to draw up a "first" or interim constitution.

"After studying the draft constitution we may decide last night's (Wednesday's) resolution is worthless," he added.

Senior negotiators from the ANC and government have described the resolution as an important step forward because it maps out a common approach for the constitutional route ahead.

It was clear on Thursday night that the government and the ANC were not prepared to delay the ratification of the election date.

They are expected to argue that sufficient progress has been made in negotiations.

They will, according to sources, refer to the long list of constitutional principles adopted by the Negotiating Council on Thursday, and the adoption in principle of a transitional executive council [TEC] and the instructions to the technical committee on constitutional issues to draw up draft legislation for the TEC, as well as a resolution on violence adopted recently by the council.

"Cosag is not going to stop us tomorrow from setting an election date," a negotiator said on Thursday night.

The Negotiating Council will meet on Friday morning, from 8am to 10am, to finalise matters before the forum gets underway immediately afterwards.

The agenda at the forum is expected to include constitutional issues, violence and the election date, in that order.

#### **Cosag Threatens Walkout**

*MB0207084893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0832 GMT 2 Jul 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 2 SAPA—Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) members participating in the democracy talks on Friday are not ruling out the possibility they will walk out in protest of a special meeting of negotiators if an election date is ratified.

"It is possible if they (a majority of participants led by the government and the African National Congress [ANC]) insist on pushing it (ratification of April 27 next year as the election date)," kwaZulu delegation leader Dr. Ben Ngubane said when he arrived at Kempton Park.

Cosag is opposing both the ratification of an election date and an agreement in principle to establish a transitional executive council by the negotiating forum, the parent body of the 26-party Negotiating Council.

The forum did not start on schedule at 10am because of a meeting of the Negotiating Council which was still in progress.

"Sufficient progress hasn't been made (in negotiations)," Inkatha Freedom Party negotiator Walter Felgate said

on Thursday night. He said negotiators should wait until a draft constitution was presented to the council, in about two weeks time, before deciding if there was sufficient progress.

The Cosag members participating in the talks are Ciskei government, Bophuthatswana, Conservative Party [CP], Afrikaner Volkskunie [Afrikaner National Union], Inkatha and the kwaZulu government.

A majority of the participants have however indicated they are determined to ratify the April 27 provisional election date on Friday.

Sources in the government/ANC camp said they will argue that "sufficient progress" has in fact been made in negotiations.

To back their argument, they will refer to a number of resolutions adopted by the Negotiating Council in recent weeks, and which are expected to be put to the one-day negotiating forum for ratification. Once ratified decisions become binding on participants.

CP negotiator Fanie Jacobs MP confirmed Cosag "might walk out" but said it depended on how the day's proceedings were handled.

Sources in the ANC/government camp stressed on Friday morning that no matter what, they are determined to ratify the election date as well as the agreement in principle to establish a transitional executive council. They are expected to argue that sufficient progress has been made based on agreement in the Negotiating Council on constitutional principles and the constitution-making process, as well as the agreement in principle on a transitional election council, which included instructions to a committee of experts to draw up draft legislation for the transition period before April 27 next year.

Some observers say the success of the current visit to America by State President F.W. de Klerk and ANC President Nelson Mandela depends a lot on the outcome of Friday's forum.

#### **Statement on Local Government Only 'Guidelines'**

*MB0207075793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0028  
GMT 2 Jul 93*

[Text] Pretoria July 1 SAPA—The government says Wednesday's pronouncements on local government should be regarded only as guidelines and that it has not taken any decision with regard to the future of local authorities.

Acting Local Government Minister Andre Fourie said on Thursday the government had taken note of the resolution by the Local Government Negotiating Forum (LGNF) that existing local authorities had to be replaced by nominated transitional local and metropolitan councils as a step towards non-racial local government.

The LGNF was not a statutory body, however, and its suggestion would still have to be deliberated at the multiparty negotiating forum.

"I want to plainly state that the government has not yet made any decision... On the future of local government," said Mr Fourie. The government interprets the LGNF proposal as a guideline."

#### **ANC Marchers Chant 'Kill the Boer, Kill Terreblanche'**

*MB0107193093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1600 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] Members of the ANC [African National Congress] and its allies burned an AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] flag and chanted 'Kill the Boer, Kill Terreblanche,' in front of the St. George's Cathedral in Cape Town today. The incident occurred during a mass rally held in the city center by the ANC in protest against the occupation of the World Trade Center in Kempton Park last Friday.

The protest was part of a nationwide mass action and stayaways organized by the ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance. According to our regional news staff, calls to stay away from work today were met with mixed responses, and at several places it was business as usual. The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry said business concerns in the city had reported that almost all their workers had come to work today. The principle of no work no pay was applied. The chamber said companies had said they'd had enough of production being disrupted for political purposes.

Our Bloemfontein news staff says reports have been received of damage to business premises after a march by the ANC this afternoon. Shop windows were broken, a petrol bomb was thrown at a shopping complex, and people were harassed by marchers in Maitland Street. About 500 ANC supporters marched to the Hendrik Verwoerd Building to hand over a memorandum this morning. However, there was no one at the building to accept the memorandum and the marchers congregated in front of the building which was cordoned off with razor wire. A large contingent of policemen and soldiers in the area were on the alert for any incidents.

#### **ANC's Gwala Addresses NUMSA National Congress**

*MB0107123893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1037  
GMT 1 Jul 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 1 SAPA—The only militancy at the World Trade Centre on Thursday was not from the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] as predicted but from firebrand Harry Gwala who almost unnoticed addressed the

national congress of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA).

While a large media contingent staked out the entrance to the democracy talks venue waiting for an AWB protest, according to information provided by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, an estimated 1,000 NUMSA delegates held their fourth national congress in a huge backroom at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park.

Mr. Gwala, chairman of the African National Congress' [ANC] Natal Midlands branch and South African Communist Party [SACP] national executive member, is often portrayed as one the last of the Stalinists.

He drew a lot of laughter when he criticised those negotiators, which included government ministers and ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa and SACP National Chairman Joe Slovo, who "hid" from rightwingers during Friday's armed siege of the talks venue.

"They hid...instead of coming out to face them (rightwingers). They should have confronted them (telling them:) 'What do you want, we are the government of tomorrow'," Mr. Gwala said to more laughter from the delegates, most of whom were wearing red baseball caps with the NUMSA logo which had been handed out.

NUMSA General Secretary Moses Mayekiso sat with other union officials at the head table at the start of the first full day of the three-day congress.

"Our main goal is nothing else but a socialist South Africa," Mr. Gwala, a guest speaker, told the NUMSA delegates.

Socialism would not come about through prayers—"you have to fight for it ideologically".

"A constitution is no guarantee to democracy. It is the people's power which is a guarantee to democracy. Our main goal is nothing else but a socialist South Africa," Mr. Gwala said.

Democracy was not exchanging niceties with State President F.W. de Klerk at the negotiations table, or "playing golf with Harry Oppenheimer".

Democracy was, among other things, giving every person a roof over their heads, and ensuring that "the goods produced by you must go to benefit you".

"We are not fighting for a black government in this country or for the elite...We are fighting so that you can govern yourself," Mr. Gwala told delegates.

But people had to have power, "and that means controlling the means of production", he said using classic socialist terminology.

The only way to take over the means of production was to "dismantle" the state machinery which protects production.

Even though NUMSA, through the Congress of South African Trade Unions and its alliance with the ANC, was represented at multiparty talks, this was not good enough.

"Why are we as COSATU not there," Mr. Gwala asked referring to the negotiating chamber situated in the same building.

As for the way forward, the country's first non-racial elections would be revolutionary. He called on NUMSA members to go out into the country and canvass support for the coming elections, provisionally set for April 27 next year.

"I want to emphasise this question of elections," he said. "Elections will themselves be a revolution in this country. Do we want a government based on the (ANC's 1955) Freedom Charter or based on cultural weapons," he asked. "A lot of work needs to be done by you here."

However, once the ANC alliance had voted in "our government, we must defend it". "That is why you must learn to handle weapons," Mr. Gwala said.

He accused Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) President Mangosuthu Buthelezi of preaching violence. The ANC alliance would impose peace on the warlords in areas such as Natal. "(But) if they want war we will give it to them. "Every one of you must learn how to handle a gun. Everyone must learn to shoot."

He added if Mr. Buthelezi carried out his alleged threat to conduct a civil war if the IFP and kwaZulu did not get federalism, "we must give it to him and let him have it".

Mr. Gwala spoke in support of the negotiations process, saying "we all want negotiations. There is no-one against negotiations." But it had to be a government "of our choice".

Mr. Gwala called on the union to put its weight behind ANC President Nelson Mandela. "The liberation struggle must in the final analysis rest on the shoulders of the working class," Mr. Gwala said, returning to socialist talk.

#### **PAC, ANC Appeal for End to Attacks on Police**

*MB3006162293 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 30 Jun 93*

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the ANC [African National Congress] in the western Cape have appealed for an immediate end to attacks on policemen. Both organizations claim that several policemen have joined their organizations.

This comes in the wake of an attack last night in Khayelitsha near Cape Town during which four policemen in a police vehicle were wounded when they were attacked by armed men at a stop street. The policemen were on their way home.



Two of the victims had to undergo emergency operations at the Constatiaberg Medi Clinic. An ANC spokesman in the western Cape said the attack was mistimed, especially in view of the fact that several policemen have joined a trade union for policemen and prison staff.

### **Stayaway 'Mixed Results'; Explosion in East London**

*MB0107123793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] Today's call for mass action by the ANC [African National Congress]-SACP [South African Communist Party]-COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance had mixed results with some areas reporting an almost complete stayaway and others a virtually normal situation.

Isolated incidents of stone throwing, the setting up of barricades and intimidation were reported. The occupancy of Metro trains on the Witwatersrand varied this morning. The managing director of Metro Services Rudi Hollenbach said trains from Soweto had carried about 60 percent of their normal load. On the East Rand the service was used by 40 percent of regular passengers. Trains from Evaton were only 20 percent full. Passengers used alternative transport at Daveyton on the East Rand after an explosion damaged the tracks last night.

In Pretoria about 60 percent of black workers ignored COSATU's call for a stayaway and reported for work. In black towns around Pretoria workers were reported to be experiencing problems with transport early this morning. However, minibus taxis and busses operated normally later. The stayaway in the far-northern Transvaal is reported to be negligible, however, some businesses have closed for the day. As far as can be ascertained no rallies or marches have been organized in the region.

In Durban a spokesman for the business community said between 10 and 15 percent of workers had stayed away. Isolated reports of stone throwing, road barricades and intimidation were reported around the city. Bus and train services in the Cape Peninsula were not affected by the call for the stayaway and there were reports of a decrease in the number of passengers. The police reported no incidents of violence or intimidation. The situation in Bloemfontein appears to be normal with most people reporting for work. However, busses of the Interstate bus lines, which transport thousands of commuters from Botshabelo and Thaba Nchu to Bloemfontein, are not running. Our Kimberley office reports that a rally was held in the open air arena in Galeshewe.

An explosion has rocked central East London but there were no injuries. The blast occurred shortly after 11 am [0900 GMT] outside the old municipal building and only limited damage was done. The cause of the blast is not known and the scene has been cordoned off by the police. Most of the workers in the eastern Cape failed to

turn up for work this morning, however, Spoornet [rail network] reported that about 55 percent of its workforce had reported for duty.

The Port Elizabeth municipality was hard hit with a 95 percent stayaway.

### **Police Arrest 40 AZAPO Members in Consulate**

*MB0207124993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1203 GMT 2 Jul 93*

[By Duncan Guy]

[Text] Johannesburg July 2 SAPA—An estimated 40 Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] members were arrested by police on Friday after a lunchtime protest in the foyer of the city centre building of the Bophuthatswana consulate-general in Johannesburg.

Around the same number of police physically hauled the singing protesters out of the building shortly before 1.30pm and stuffed them into a police van waiting in the pedestrian mall while a crowd of onlookers gathered.

Their protest started about an hour and a quarter after AZAPO announced a campaign at a press conference earlier in the day against homeland "stooges" who had representation at negotiations, rather than the people. Employees continued to leave and enter the building as police manned the entrance and as the protesters included "Kill the Boer, Kill the Farmer" in their chants. In the mall, onlookers shouted disapproval at police as they pushed the protesters into the vans.

Moosa Mohammed, an official of the co-ordinating committee that announced the campaign at the press conference shouted "Why am I being arrested?" As a policeman led him by the collar to a van.

### **Wheat Subsidy Scrapped; Bread Price Up From 1 July**

*MB0107080693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] Consumers will pay about 10 cents more for bread as from today. This follows the doing-away with the state subsidies on wheat, which has resulted in a 10 percent increase of the commodity. However, several supermarket groups have indicated that they will not change the price of bread.

The president of the Commodities Exchange, Mr. Richard Theron, believes the price hike could have been avoided:

[Begin Theron recording] The Commodities Exchange receives advantageous offers of all commodities on a daily basis, including wheat. Earlier this year we offered wheat to the Wheat Board at a substantially lower price than they are paying at present. If they had been flexible enough in their structures, so as to be able to take

advantage of it, you would have been able to see as much as a 30 percent decrease in the price of bread. [end recording]

#### **W. Mandela Defaults on Fine; Arrest Warrant Issued**

*MB0107140993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1257 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] Johannesburg July 1 SAPA—A warrant of arrest has been issued against Winnie Mandela after she failed to pay the R[and]15,000 fine imposed on her by the appeal court on June 2. The chief registrar of the Rand Supreme Court, Matthys Lourens, said on Thursday [1 July] that as far as he could ascertain Mandela had not yet been arrested.

Mandela's conviction for kidnapping was upheld by the appeal court in Bloemfontein but she was given the option of a R15,000 fine instead of having to serve six years in jail. She faces a year's jail in default of payment. In addition the appeal court had ordered her to pay R5,000 each to the surviving kidnap victims.

The charges arose from the kidnapping of 14-year-old Stompie Seipei, who was subsequently murdered, and three others in 1989.

The appeal court set aside Mandela's conviction on four charges of being an accessory after the fact to assault. Mr. Lourens said Mandela could still avoid jail if she or her lawyer made representations before a judge to request an extension to arrange for payment of the fine in installments.

The deadline for the payment of the R15,000 compensation money was tomorrow, Friday, the registrar said.

#### **Two Explosions on Dunswart-Alliance Railway Line**

*MB0107062793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2343 GMT 30 Jun 93*

[Text] Johannesburg June 30 SAPA—Two explosions occurred on the railway line between Dunswart and Alliance stations on the East Rand on late Wednesday night, causing limited damage to both lines, Witwatersrand police spokesman Brig Zirk Gouws said.

There were no injuries reported. Brig Gouws said police were investigating the possibility of the use of commercial explosives in the incident, which happened at 11pm.

#### **De Klerk, Mandela Arrive in U.S. 30 Jun**

*MB0207061993 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] Starting a rapidly rolling economy in South Africa, ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela said in New York today he would support an end to economic sanctions against this country perhaps as early as next week. As a condition for his support for the lifting of sanctions, Mr. Mandela said he wanted a transitional executive council to be created to run the South African Government until elections are held. Estelle Pienaar reports.

[Begin Pienaar recording] President de Klerk and ANC President Nelson Mandela arrived in America yesterday afternoon. President de Klerk arrived from Spain at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington from where he went to the Watergate Hotel to spend a quiet evening.

Mr. Mandela arrived at J.F. Kennedy Airport in New York after which he attended a community rally hosted by religious groups in Brooklyn. President de Klerk started today with a breakfast with senior editorial writers from all the major American publications. Among the select group were editorial writers from the NEW YORK TIMES, WASHINGTON POST, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, TIME, and NEWSWEEK magazines.

In New York, ANC President Nelson Mandela said in an ABC TV interview that sanctions against South Africa could be lifted once legislation empowering the transitional executive council was passed through Parliament. Asked whether he considered himself the future president of South Africa, Mr. Mandela said there were many competent people in South Africa under which he could serve. Should he, however, be asked to take on the position he would oblige.

President de Klerk meets World Bank President Louis Preston, and International Monetary Fund Managing Director (Michel Cadisis) later today. A private luncheon with businessmen and possible future investors is also on the agenda.

This afternoon ANC President Nelson Mandela also arrives in Washington. While President de Klerk will be interviewed live on CNN international hour, Mr. Mandela will be meeting with congressional committees on foreign affairs. [end recording]

## Angola

### Dos Santos Returns From Cairo OAU Summit 30 Jun

*MB0107124293 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 30 Jun 93*

[Text] This afternoon, the president of the Republic returned from Egypt where he attended the OAU summit of heads of state and government. Dos Santos was welcomed on arrival by National Assembly Chairman Franca van Dunem who replaced the head of state during his absence.

While in Cairo, the president of the Republic gave an account of the real situation in Angola to his African counterparts and UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali. Dos Santos said that peace is a goal to be achieved at any price, reiterating the government's willingness to search for a negotiated solution to the dispute. The head of state noted that it will only be possible to return to the negotiating table once Savimbi accepts democracy and seriously considers the peace accord and the UN resolutions.

It was disclosed during the Cairo summit that President dos Santos was promised military assistance by the Frontline States, should the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] insist on war. At the OAU summit, the Angolan president reiterated his accusations against Zaire, namely its continual involvement in Angola's war alongside Savimbi's UNITA. As a result of that accusation, the OAU appealed to all its member countries not to give any assistance to the Black Cockerel's warmongering wing.

The participation of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in the Cairo summit led to a greater understanding, and commitment to the mobilization of varied assistance to resolve the crisis afflicting our country.

### Prime Minister Receives New UN Special Representative

*MB0207064893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, the new UN special representative in Angola, was received by Prime Minister Marcolino Moco today. The two men discussed specific steps to be taken with a view to realistically implementing two priorities which are, according to him, a cease-fire agreement and the resumption of the UN humanitarian assistance program.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] You are already in contact with the government. When do you think you will get in touch with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]?

[Beye, in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] I am going to do it on a convenient and appropriate basis and always in accordance with all the

parties involved, as well as on the basis of the accords which have already been reached.

[Reporter] At the OAU conference, did you get support from the African states in regard to help in settling the Angolan conflict?

[Beye] Yes, indeed. I was in Cairo [words indistinct] the UN secretary general [words indistinct] Africa and to work so [words indistinct] peace in Angola. We want a strong southern Africa [words indistinct] into which Africa has plunged. Thank you very much. [end recording]

### Education Minister Begins Visit to Cuba 1 Jul

*MB0207064993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Angolan Education Minister Joao Bernardo has arrived in Cuba to assess the situation of Angolan scholarship holders in that country. Joao Bernardo heads a team which includes the INABE [expansion unknown] director and which today began a four-day visit to the Isle of Youth to assess on the ground the Angolan community's way of life. [passage omitted]

### Second Group of Foreigners Leaves Huambo 1 Jul

*MB0107131193 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] The second phase of the repatriation of foreigners to their home countries began today. An International Committee of the Red Cross airplane with 142 people on board took off from Huambo's Albano Machado Airport for Sao Tome and Principe at 1230 today.

### Arrives in Sao Tome 1 Jul

*MB0107191193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] The operation to repatriate National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-held foreigners from Huambo began today and is expected to continue tomorrow. A Red Cross-freighted Hercules C-130 aircraft left Huambo today for Sao Tome, where it arrived with Portuguese, Brazilian, Cape Verdean, Sao Tomean, Italian, and other foreign nationals. A total of 144 foreigners arrived in Sao Tome. [passage omitted]

### FAA, UNITA Clash in Malange, 53 UNITA Soldiers Killed

*MB0107165593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[From the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel program]

[Text] Reports from Malange say governmental forces killed 53 soldiers of Dr. Savimbi's radical wing over the course of the last week. The government forces also captured another six soldiers. (?This was in) response to

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] radical wing operations aimed at attacking and taking the city of Malange.

Our news desk had access to a press release which disclosed that the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] destroyed nine all-terrain vehicles and captured 12 anti-tank missiles, 185 mines, a number of 60 mm mortars, and a considerable quantity of weapons and ammunition left on the ground by Dr. Savimbi's radical wing troops.

The press release was signed by Colonel Jose Cardoso, head of the FAA Information and Public Relations Department. It noted that, following mopping-up operations by FAA forces on the northeast military front—comprising Malange, Lunda Norte, and Lunda Sul Provinces—the opposing forces have been driven back and are now outside a radius of more than 30 km from the city.

The press release notes that the UNITA radical wing intensified its subversive operations against the city during May and the beginning of June, thereby turning into pockets of tension the areas of Lombe, (Quissol), Cangandala, and (Camatende), some 22 km from the city. In its warmongering operations, the Dr. Savimbi-led troops murdered 27 civilians. Another 10 activated mines planted by troops of the destruction general's army.

#### **UNITA Brigadier on Territory Under UNITA Control**

*MB0107193293 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government in Angola has apparently been having a tough time recently in its war against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels. It has launched a big conscription campaign, and the Americans have partially lifted their arms embargo to allow the government to purchase nonlethal military equipment.

But the question is how much territory has UNITA taken control of since the failure of the Abidjan talks. The central city of Huambo is already in UNITA hands, and centers such as Malange, Menongue, and Luena are under siege, but estimates of territory in rebel hands range wildly from less than half to almost the whole countryside. So, Akwe Amosu sat down in the studio with UNITA spokesman, Brigadier Samakuva, who was in Huambo 10 days ago. They spread out a map, and Akwe asked the brigadier to point out what areas UNITA controls.

[Begin recording] [Samakuva] Looking at the map we can say that the Province of Zaire and the Province of Uige, which are the borders in the north with Zaire, these provinces are effectively controlled by us.

[Amosu] Including the capitals?

[Samakuva] Including the capitals.

[Amosu] And then, what about further south? What about the stretch of territory across to the north of Luanda, and far over toward the eastern border?

[Samakuva] We would say that in Cuanza Norte, as well, we control the provincial capital and almost the whole province. At this stage, there is one town, I would say is left to the government. Then we have Malange and Lunda, where we control the whole countryside—these are the diamond areas—including the suburbs of the towns of the provincial capitals. If we come down, we have Lunda South [name as heard], Moxico, Bie, Benguela, Cuanza Sul, where the situation is the same.

[Amosu] So, you are saying that you are controlling the entire central and northern (?swathes) of the country, except for a few cities?

[Samakuva] Except a few cities, yes.

[Amosu] Including the coastal provinces. What about Bengo Province, and Cuanza Sul, and Benguela? Surely you are not controlling this strip of territory that goes along the coast?

[Samakuva] I would say that Bengo Province including, we also control a large territory of this province. You may have heard about the combats in Ucuva, which is Bengo Province, and in Caxito itself.

[Amosu] Now, Bengo Province is the province that surrounds Luanda. Luanda is like a little island on the coast, surrounded on all sides by Bengo Province. Does that mean that you are getting pretty close to the capital, in your estimation?

[Samakuva] We are not getting close to the capital, but this is what it is actually in the (?fight) on the ground. But, again, I would like to say that our aim is not a military one.

[Amosu] But, all the same, the account you have just given me suggests that you are in control of the whole country except for a few towns. That sounds surely like an exaggeration.

[Samakuva] Well, this is not what I am saying. We happen to control the countryside, including some provincial capitals, this is what I am saying.

[Amosu] How many men has UNITA got under arms, roughly? Give me a rough idea.

[Samakuva] Of course, that I wouldn't tell you that.

[Amosu] Because you declared 50,000 at the end of the first stage of the civil war?

[Samakuva] These were the figures at that time. Today the figures are different. What I can't tell you is if they have increased or decreased.



[Amosu] What about strategy? I mean, are you going to just try and pick off provincial capital after provincial capital until there is just Luanda left?

[Samakuva] What we are trying to do is in fact to defend our organization, to defend ourselves as men. What we are trying to do is to seek a peaceful solution as soon as we can.

[Amosu] But your position, forgive me, does not sound like a defensive position. You are effectively saying you are in control of the country already, surely the result of an aggressive posture?

[Samakuva] It is. You recall that when we started fighting in Huambo it was the government who was talking about expelling UNITA from the cities. Then you have to do it, of course, if they attack you, they want to kill you in Bie, you have to create a space around you. [end recording]

### Mozambique

#### Renamo To Release Salamanga Detainees 2 Jul

MB0207083993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] A communique issued by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] says that 19 people detained in Salamanga, Maputo Province, will be released today. The communique, which was sent to our news room by Renamo Secretary General Vicente Ululu, says that the release of those citizens fits within the framework of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of the General Peace Accord signed in Rome.

The communique notes that the detainees were carrying military firearms of the AK-47 type, pistols, and hunting weapons. In its communique, Renamo says that the Salamanga region has been under poachers' fire, and this has frightened people willing to return home from South Africa.

Among those to be released are member of parliament Aurelio Manhica, businessman Crescencio Manhica, Presbyterian Church pastor Luis Mondlane, and seven Mozambique Republic Police elements. Earlier, Renamo refused to let the detainees be put under UN Operations in Mozambique custody.

### Namibia

#### Allegations Say Youths Being Abducted To Fight UNITA

MB0207065293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1858 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Windhoek July 1 SAPA—An investigation has been launched into allegations Namibians were

abducted at gunpoint by soldiers and forced into Angola to fight UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

Acting Home Affairs Permanent Secretary Sakkie van der Merwe said Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba was probing the matter with the cooperation of police and Kunene Province Governor Ernest Amuporo.

A parliamentary inquiry would probably follow, he said.

Four opposition parties on Wednesday alleged that Namibian citizens had been abducted at gunpoint by Namibian and Angolan soldiers who took them across the border in an attempt to force them to fight against UNITA.

In a joint statement on Wednesday, the opposition said Namibian citizens by birth, their descendants born in Angola and Angolan residents in Namibia since 1975 had been kidnapped in the Kunene region and taken over the Angolan border.

Some had managed to escape back to Namibia, including a Namibian schoolboy who said he had been waiting for transport after a shopping trip to Oshakati when members of the Namibian police and army, and FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers, had asked for his identity documents.

When he explained that he was a student and had no ID he was loaded onto a truck and taken to Angola, the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] of Namibia, Federal Convention of Namibia, United Democratic Front and National Patriotic Front claimed.

He was allegedly given a uniform and a gun and told transport was coming to take him to Lubango.

He managed to escape and fled back to his home in Opuwo, throwing away the gun en route.

Further alleged abductions included a woman and three children, and a man who was forced to leave his wife and nineteen children behind, the statement said.

It appears the allegations may follow the deportation of illegal immigrants from Namibia back to Angola.

Mr. van der Merwe said 43 illegal immigrants had been arrested in the Opuwo region about two weeks ago and deported back to Angola.

And 143 people were arrested in the Oshakati region without documents last week and were awaiting a court appearance on charges of illegal immigration.

Angola and Namibia have a porous northern border, with an agreement that people resident within 60km either side of it need just an identity document to cross into the neighbouring country.

Mr. van der Merwe said Namibian authorities had recently experienced problems with the smuggling of

narcotics from Angola, with two Angolans in court on Thursday for smuggling 6kg of dagga.

The opposition parties condemned the alleged abductions as gross human rights violations, saying the Namibian Government had no right to conscript Namibian citizens for a foreign army, or to abduct Angolans resident in Namibia and hand them over to FAPLA.

They demanded the immediate return of the alleged "abductees" and requested assistance from the international human rights community.

### Swaziland

#### Voter Registration Deadline Extended to 3 July

MB0107134093 Mbabane THE TIMES OF  
SWAZILAND in English 1 Jul 93 p 1

[By Bhekie Matsebula]

[Text] The voter registration deadline which was supposed to be yesterday, has been extended again to July 3, on Saturday.

This was announced by the Chief Electoral Officer, Mr. Robert Thwala yesterday at a press conference at Nkhonini National Offices. Mr. Thwala said many people have not registered. He said the deadline would be 5pm

on Saturday and called on all supervisors of the registration process to submit the registration books on Monday and Tuesday next week.

The first deadline was supposed to be on June 20, but it was extended until yesterday because many people had not registered, to vote for the elections. Mr. Thwala asked all registration officers to remain in their respective posts until the deadline date. Mr. Thwala said in his address:

"The nation is informed that the voter's registration period has been extended for another four days. Registration will now continue until Saturday 3rd July, 1993 at 5.00pm."

Mr. Thwala asked all those who had not yet registered for the elections to do so. He requested schools and colleges authorities to release students who are staying in hostels to go to the registration centres.

"Those responsible for institutions such as schools, training colleges and other tertiary centres are requested to co-operate and make the registration exercise a success to allow people to vote for their own government.

"It should also be noted that people who reside in urban and industrial areas qualify to register there if they have remained in these areas for a period of three months or more," Mr. Thwala said.

Mr. Thwala said this in reaction to complaints by people living in urban and industrial areas who said they don't have the time to go and register at their respective home areas.

## Liberia

### ULIMO Officers Detained in Cote d'Ivoire

AB0107220193 Paris AFP in French 1943 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Freetown, 1 Jul (AFP)—Major David Toejliah, an officer in the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia [ULIMO] "has been detained in Cote d'Ivoire" since early June, it was stated in Freetown today by ULIMO authorities who are demanding "his release."

In a protest note sent to the Ivorian Government through the French Embassy in the Sierra Leonean capital, the authorities, including Deputy Secretary Madison Wion, said that Major Toejliah was arrested on 6 June at Bially, a Liberian village 200 meters from the Ivorian border, by "a group of Ivorian soldiers and National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] fighters."

"Our patience has run out and the Ivorian Government will be held responsible for any tension that could arise," Mr. Wion added in a statement to AFP.

(In Abidjan, an official Ivorian source interviewed by AFP this afternoon admitted that two ULIMO officers, a colonel and a captain, as well as 12 of their soldiers had been "kept under house arrest" after they reported—on 6 June on "Ivorian territory"—without their weapons to the Ivorian Army to seek "protection."

(The 14 men made this request after they had been attacked at Bially by a NPFL commando team. Since then, the source said, the colonel has expressed his desire to return to Liberia to resume his fighting. His request was forwarded to the competent government authorities, who will make a decision on it, the source added.) [passage omitted]

## Nigeria

### Army Denies Reports on Resignation of Officers

AB0207090093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] The Nigerian Army has denied reports that some of its officers have resigned. The director, Army Public Relations, Colonel Fred Chijuka, said in a statement that such reports by speculators are designed to mislead the public. He said there was no document available to the Army Headquarters to show that any individual or group of officers had indicated their desire to resign because of the political development in the country. The Army spokesman said that reports of such imaginary resignations were intended to create division, distrust, disaffection, and disharmony in the Army officers corps. Col. Chijuka stated that the Army had therefore resolved that any media which attempted to create disharmony by publishing or broadcasting speculative articles about its personnel would be dealt with.

### Government To React Firmly to 'Negative Interference'

AB0207085093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 2 Jul 93

[Text] The Federal Government has advised members of the National Assembly not to allow their exalted positions to be compromised. An official statement in Abuja yesterday said the government is aware of what it calls moves to corruptly induce legislators against the transition program. Such a move, it said, is neither in the national interest nor that of the enhancement of democracy. The government reemphasized its irrevocable decision to hand over to a democratically elected civilian president in August. However, it stressed that it would react with firmness to any negative interference.

### Former Doe Official Accuses U.S. of 'Sinister' Plan

AB0107161793 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] Nigerians have been asked not to allow any foreign country to sow the seed of destabilization in the nation's politics. A former top official and personal advocate to the late President Samuel Doe, of Liberia, Mr. Seli Thompson, gave the advice today at a news conference in Abuja. Mr. Thompson said that the Liberian experience had shown that it was the United States which manipulated the political situation which resulted in the civil war in that country. He remarked that the reported directive given to the American ambassador in Nigeria to go into dialogue with opponents of the Babangida administration was a clear signal that the Americans were hatching a similar sinister plan for Nigeria. Mr. Thompson warned a bloody conflict in a country of the size and population of Nigeria would be disastrous to the West African subregion and the African continent as a whole.

### Army Denies ECOMOG Troops Withdrawn on U.S. Orders

AB0107182293 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 1 Jul 93

[Text] The Nigerian Army says no soldiers have been withdrawn from Liberia based on the reported order of the United States. The Army public relations officer said today in Lagos that soldiers who returned from Liberia recently were those who completed their duty.

He said the returning soldiers were being replaced by other groups of Nigerian soldiers already drafted for service in the subregional peacekeeping force.

Colonel Chijuka said the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troop rotation exercise was being done in such a way that some soldiers would remain behind to familiarize the new ones with their areas of operation.

The Army spokesman said the recent movement of soldiers in Ilorin was in readiness of their departure to Liberia.

### **Parties Call For Calm, Continue Separate Meetings**

*AB0107115093 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 1 Jul 93*

[Text] The two political parties in Nigeria, the National Republican Convention [NRC] and the Social Democratic Party [SDP], have enjoined their supporters not to undermine the security, peace, and unity and stability of the country. They revealed that there was a guarantee that President Ibrahim Babangida would quit office on 27 August.

In a statement jointly signed by Dr. Hameed Kusamoty, national chairman of the NRC, and his SDP counterpart, Chief Tony Anenih, the parties said the position of the Nigerian Government on democracy meant a firm guarantee that the country would unfailingly return to civil rule. They also reaffirmed that the two parties would continue to meet to review the situation until a democratically elected president is sworn in.

Meanwhile, a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the NRC, one of the two political parties, begins in Abuja today, Thursday [1 July]. Mr. Okey Uzoho, the national publicity secretary, said the meeting will review the current political situation in the country. In a related development, the National Executive Committee of the SDP is continuing its meeting in Abuja.

## **Senegal**

### **Two Soldiers Wounded in Separate Rebel Attacks**

*AB0107181393 Paris AFP in French 1402 GMT 30 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] Dakar, 30 Jun (AFP)—On 26 June, two Senegalese soldiers were slightly wounded in two clashes with armed men in Casamance, according to a communique from the Senegalese Army headquarters on 30 June. This confirms the reliable reports received here on 28 June.

According to the communique, the first clash took place on 26 June, when "some 50 armed men," suspected of being members of the separatist Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance [MFDC], attacked Djirak military post between 0630 and 0730. The second attack took place on the same day at 0830, when a military unit on patrol was attacked between Badem and Toubakouta, about 20 km from Ziguinchor.

According to the Army Staff, a counter-attack by the soldiers forced the attackers "to withdraw in a disorderly manner." Two soldiers from the government troops were slightly wounded in the two clashes. The Army did not, however, give the death toll in the MFDC ranks, saying that this was due to the difficulties of the terrain and the

technique used by MFDC to recover its dead and wounded. [passage omitted]

## **Sierra Leone**

### **BBC Accused of Helping 'Fan' 'Many Feuds'**

*AB3006174093 Freetown WEEKEND SPARK in English 25 Jun 93 pp 2, 4*

[Commentary by Edison Yongai: "BBC's Hypocrisy"]

[Text] The Western world, since African countries fought for break of its dominance over the black continent, has never ceased in fanning discord and perfidy among Africans. The BBC, an organ of Sierra Leone's former colonial masters, through its airwave propaganda and hypocrisy, has in diverse ways helped to fan the many feuds in Africa today [more] than any other Western media. In many African countries where there have been rebel war and other civil strifes, the BBC has played a major role in spreading fears into the respective governments and the local people by immortalizing rebel leaders and other dissidents and exaggerating their prowess and exploits.

In Liberia, the BBC helped to aggravate the war and strengthen Charles Taylor by not only echoing and re-echoing the war dog's foolish boastings and false claims but also glorifying him, thus enabling a war that began with a handful of dissidents at the outskirts of Liberia, overwhelming the people and quickly engulfing the whole country and outside of it [sentence as published]. Thanks to the frequent glorified BBC's bellicose Charles Taylor's interviews and self-proclaimed victories, the ugly tragedy lingers to the gloatish satisfaction of 'London-Calling Africa'.

In Sierra Leone, the aimless 'Ame damnee' of Charles Taylor, Foday Sankoh, whose utterances over the BBC were like a mad dog frothing at the mouth, was more or less brought to the war scenario through the untiring efforts of the BBC. Even though the poor 'damned soul' fool of a Foday Sankoh found it hard to express himself in correct English, the BBC forced answers in his mouth and he boasted of his capacity of over-running the whole Sierra Leone in less than no time. From the start of the wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone, BBC's double-heartedness on the situation has never been concealed.

Where it most really played its conspiratorial role was a recent interview it held in London with its correspondent Matthew Tolstevin (Tuesday, June 8, 1993) over the 3.15 p.m. 'Focus on Africa' programme. Tolstevin is reputed to be the most up-to-date and authentic reporter on Sierra Leone simply because he is reputed of seeing what he reports and reporting what he sees. In the said June 8 interview, Matthew Tolstevin gave some very favorable report on the present trend of things in Sierra Leone—the buoyancy of the economy, the cut-down on corruption, the Government's seriousness in prosecuting the war, etc... Normally, such otherwise summarized



items in the 15 minutes 3.15 p.m. edition of 'Focus on Africa' are repeated in the 5.05 and 6.30 p.m. editions of the programme which are the more popular among listeners. But, alas, the BBC failed to bring the interview up again simply because the testimonial on poor Sierra Leone was too good to be heard by many people. Therefore the 3.15 p.m. edition of 'Focus on Africa', which is hard to tune to and which many people hardly know it exists, has been reserved for only good reports made about Africa while the subsequent editions, which have a wider audience, are reserved for all the calamities befalling Africa and its people: The misfortune, isolation, abandonment, poverty, etc. The Western world's persistent belief that nothing bright comes out of the dark continent will only end with eternity. But, again, the whole of Africa may at last, see the 'save-the-image' need to mobilize forces to teach these media prophets of mischief and doom a real lesson to remember to eternity too!

## Togo

### Koffigoh Launches Presidential Election Campaign

AB0207093093 Lome Radio Lome in French 2007  
GMT 1 Jul 93

[Address by Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh on 1 July; place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear countrymen and women, on the eve of the start of the campaign for the presidential election, I would like to address you to invite you to come out massively on 18 July to perform your civic duty. This civic duty is of prime importance since it is to elect the man who will preside over the destiny of our country for the next five years. [passage omitted]

For the continuation of the democratic process, the crisis government has taken the necessary measures, through the establishment of a national electoral commission, to organize elections to elect a president and national assembly members.

Throughout this period, the people have incessantly called for the rapid organization of multiparty elections. First of all, the government set the date for the presidential election for 6 June but then postponed it on three occasions to allow all the political parties to prepare themselves under good conditions. Without dialogue and consultations among national political leaders, the building of a state, where there is the rule of law, is impossible.

No democracy can survive without peace and national reconciliation. This is why, right from the beginning of the transition, we made dialogue the obligatory passageway for our entry into democratic life. No democracy can survive without a buoyant national economy which makes it possible to meet the basic needs of the people. This is why we called on our compatriots to resume work. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude and congratulations to the millions of Togolese men and women who answered to our call.

Today, the country is ready to seek democracy. The electoral campaign, during which each of the three candidates will present his political program to the people, will start within a few hours time. This prelude to democratic life is of particular importance because it is during the campaign that the people will have the chance to form an opinion, or change their minds about each candidate, and, especially to get convinced about the need to make a decisive choice that will commit the country for a five-year term.

As the democratic transitional prime minister, I must perform two tasks. First, I must invite you to participate in the first multiparty presidential election since our country's independence. This election must record an unprecedented large turn out. This election, which marks Togo's entry into democracy life, must be like a popular festival for all the sons and daughters of the country. The great majority of the people must exercise their sovereignty.

My second task is to urge Togolese men and women to vote individually in their best understanding and belief, in total freedom, and fully conscious of their action, for the candidate of their choice. [passage omitted]

Democracy is not for score settling, hatred, revenge, exclusion, or disorder. Democracy is the way to forgiveness, reconciliation, fraternity, and unity. It calls for more individual and collective responsibility and discipline in our comportment and the management of the country. Democracy is the way to more collective wisdom. Togolese people, it is the candidate who is capable of leading us to this path that we should resolutely elect.

I make a solemn appeal to all those who, at one point of our march to democracy, gave in to despair and who are tempted to recourse to means that are contrary to our option for peace to regain confidence in our common future and to seek together with us the ways and means to build a better future for our country. Long live Togo's entry into democracy! Long live the Togolese people!

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**DATE FILMED**

7 July 1993

